The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,378 —New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1875.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	„ 25	Half-yearly	„ 31
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To Subscribers Up-country.

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First insertion	Rs. 0 8
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LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per Line.
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For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes, will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1 0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee* and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences : Rain—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers and Cargo every week.

The S.S. AVA, 2,600 Tons, 340 H. P., Commander A. Irvine, will be despatched on SATURDAY next, the 18th December 1875, at 4 P.M.

Dec. 1875.		Dec. 1875.	
Leaves Bombay	18	Leaves Tuticorin	26
„ Ratnagherry	19	„ Colombo	27
„ Vingorla	19	„ Galle	28
„ Goa-Aguada	19	„ Negapatam	30
„ Carwar	20	„ Madras	Jan. 2
„ Cannanore	21	„ Coconada	4
„ Cannanore	22	„ Vizagapatam	5
„ Tellicherry	22	„ Bimlipatam	6
„ Calicut	23	„ Calingapatam	7
„ Beypore	23	„ Gopalpore	8
„ Cochin	24	„ Point Palmyras	9
„ Alleppy	25	Arrives CALCUTTA	Jan. 10

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritimes Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Soursbaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Pentianak, Atcheen, Padang and Moluccos Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NIOOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from England, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or others.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch Steamers for the above Ports, viz., Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADEL, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGAH, BUSHIRE, MOHAMMERAH, BUSSORAH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAHOMERAH.

The S.S. EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander G. C. C. Stevenson, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 17th December 1875, at 4 P.M.

Dec. 1875.		Jan. 1876	
Leaves BOMBAY	17	Leaves BUSSRE	5
„ Kurrachee	20	„ Mahomerah	7
„ Muscat	24	„ Ras	8
„ Bunder Abbas	26	„ Bushire	10
„ Lingah	28	„ Lingah	12
„ Bahrein	29	„ Bunder Abbas	14
„ Bushire	30	„ Muscat	16
„ Ras	Jan. 1876.	„ Gwadur	17
„ Mahomerah	1	„ Kurrachee	21
Arrives BUSSRE	2	Arrives BOMBAY	24

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NIOOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE CALLING AT KATTYAWAR COAST PORTS.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the Fair season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY at 9 P.M.

The S. S. EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander G. C. C. Stevenson, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 17th December 1875, at 4 P.M.

The S.S KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. Ayers will be despatched on MONDAY, the 20th December 1875, at 9 P.M., calling at Veraval, Mangarole, Porebander, and Cutch Mandvie.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NIOOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and NORMAH on the 26th, and on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
Aden	£32	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	6
Port Said	36	24	6
Brindisi	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles	52	35	14-10

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above years, half fare.

Baggage allowed, 150 lbs. Without Boat.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

SUMATRA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st January 1876.
ARABIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 15th January 1876.
BATAVIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st February 1876.
INDIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 15th February 1876.
PERSIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st March, 1876.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 15th March 1876.

From the 1st January 1876 Steamers will leave Genoa on the 10th and 26th, and Bombay on the 1st and 15th of every month, until further notice.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second-class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and a Storekeeper on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c, apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 8th December 1875.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, *via* SUEZ CANAL.

THE First-class Passenger Steamer ETTORE, 3,800 Tons, 400 H.P., will be despatched for Trieste on or about the 10th January 1876. This Steamer has excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd Class Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

including a free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage and a liberal Table, (exclusive of Wines and Liquors.)

	1st Class	2nd Class	Deck.
To Trieste	£45 0	£25 0	£18 0
To Malta	£39 0	£21 10	£15 5
To Corfu	£30 0	£24 0	£12 5

Children under 3 years of age, Free : above 3 and under 10 years, Half Fare.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the AGENCY OF THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

A. C. GUMPERT, Agent.

26, Bombay Green, 10th December 1875.

ROWLAND AND CO.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT
71, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness, &c., punctually executed.

CONTRACTION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REFERENCE or a Cheque for Payment on Delivery.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE.

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	Dec.	
CATHAY	R. T. Dundas	2983	500	20th	Southampton.
BANGALORE	T. Alderton	2063	500	27th	Suez, &c.
				Jan. 1876.	
KHIVA	C. J. Perrins	2809	450	3rd	Southampton.
PERA	R. Methven	2119	450	10th	Suez, &c.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct ; but by the alternate Steamers passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Managon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Managon at 2 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 10th December 1875.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On TUESDAY, the 14th Dec. 1875, at 5 P.M., from Managon,

THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. KARNAGAR, 2,621 Tons, and 450 H.P., Capt. E. J. Baker, will be despatched as above carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged at the Company's Office before noon, on SATURDAY, the 11th December 1875.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 6th December 1875.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, *via* SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, to PORT SAID, SUEZ, and BOMBAY, and from BOMBAY to SUEZ, PORT SAID, GIBRALTAR and LIVERPOOL :—

	From Glasgow.	From Liverpool.	From Bombay.
Tons H.P.	Saturday.	Saturday.	Wednesday.
INDIA 2289 500	.....	.....	15th Dec.
M CEDONIA.. 2272 496	.....	.....	5th Jan. 1876
TRINACRIA ... 2107 494	4th Dec.	11th Dec.	26th Jan.
EUROPA 2277 494	1st Jan.	8th Jan.	23rd Feb.

And regularly thereafter, further sailings being arranged according to the requirements of the trade.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a SURGEON and a STEWARDESS, and have superior First Class accommodation fitted with every convenience. They have also exceptionally good Second Class accommodation.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Transatlantic Service.

Fares from Bombay to Liverpool.		Suez.
FIRST CLASS	Rs. 500	Rs. 350
SECOND CLASS	„ 300	„ 200

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamer within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

SALE BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE of Valuable Landed Property on the Girgaum Road, near Carkwady, opposite the Thakore Dewul Temples.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 15th inst, at 4 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the Executor of the last will and testament of the late Bai Hemabai, widow of Eduljee Dorabjee rakhpotawalla, and with the consent of the Mortgagor, all that piece of Government ground, together with the four-storied dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the west side of the Girgaum Road, in the sub-district of Mandvee, without the Fort of Bombay, which said piece of ground contains by admeasurement 21 3 3 square yards, and is registered under No. 45, and which said dwelling-house is assessed under No. 130, and is bounded on the east by the Girgaum Road, on the west by the vacant ground of Dadabhoy Lema, on the north by the property of Manjeebhoy Dauabhoy, and on the south by the property of Pestonjee Bapojee Bochis.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome French polished and carved blackwood household furniture, rich star cut glassware, electro-plated and porcelain wares, &c., &c., at No. 122, Malabar Hill, opposite the Bungalow of Rosewjee Naik, Esq.

On THURSDAY next, the 16th inst., sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. RAWFORD and Co. will sell by public auction, at No. 122, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome household furniture, &c., of a gentleman who has left Bombay, viz.:—Handsome rich star cut glassware, handsome neat white and chocolate and richly painted dinner white, pink, and gold flower painted dessert tea services, china white and gold breakfast services, best elect oplated table spoons and forks, hotwater curry dish s, ice pitcher tea and coffee service, cruet-stand, pickle and soy frames, waiters, bread and cake baskets, sugar basin, butter-cooler, toastrack, table and chamber candlesticks, cutlery, and handsome ivory carved and French polished blackwood furniture, consisting of a dining table in 6 pieces for 16 persons, drawing-room round, pier, side, camp, low, writing, rocking, folding, dressing and wash hand tables, couve, sofas, chairs, easy chairs, drawing-room easy, low, arm and without arm chairs, sideboards, chiffonieres, whatnots, wine coolerates, toilet services, flower vases, teapoys, China and lacquered jardinieres, table dutch and Venetian carpets, toilet stand, plated electroplated rocking chair with cushions, lady's writing table, hatstand, music, sandalwood, bookstand, single and double iron bedstead, cot as dressing and cheval glasses, gown presses, single and double screens, chest of drawers, China camphorwood trunk, bedroom mats, fenders, fire irons, china white chocolate and gilt washing furniture in 8 pieces, hanging and table kerosine oil lamps, 1, 2 and 4 light hanging argand, lustres, bath, dispense and cookroom utensils, &c., &c.

Catalogues are ready and the property is now on view.

SALE OF SUPERIOR 2ND CLASS MOULMEIN TEAK SQUARES, BOARDS, AND SCANTLINGS.

On SATURDAY, the 18th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Kassara Timber-yard,

About 200 superior 2nd class Moulmein teak squares, and about 50 tons teak boards and scantlings of various sizes in small convenient lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome carved and French polished Blackwood household furniture, 6, 8, 12, and 24-light chandeliers by Nash, 1, 2, 4, 6, and 12-light hanging argand lustres, rich Brussels and velvet pile carpets of various sizes, leaf pattern glassware, best electroplated and porcelain wares, &c., &c., at No. 128, Malabar Hill, next door to the Bungalow occupied by J. M. Maclean, Esq.

On TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, the 21st and 22nd days of December, instant, sale commencing at 1 P.M. each day, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at No. 128, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome household furniture of a gentleman. Full particulars whereof will appear hereafter.

Catalogues will be printed and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 14th December 1875.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY,
No. 12, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, the following, viz. :—

Telescope, gun, fiddle, flower vase under dome.

1 set of double harness and few rooms printing papers.

Few lots of furniture consisting of double and single perambulators, carved bookstands, lady's work box, sofa, camp cots, rattan easy chair, brass parrot cages, iron cradle.

A quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods such as grey shirtings, madapollams, jaconets, dhoties, &c.

1 case of white madapollam.

On account and at the risk of concerned—

1 case of jewellery consisting of watch guards of sorts and patterns.

1 case of hair furniture and carpet brushes.

10 cases of best Marsalla wine.

On account and at the risk of Ahmedbhoy Dossabhoy, Wirenetting.

On account and at the risk of Abdool Hasse'n Abdool Aly, 1 cask of York hills.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 14th December 1875.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.—

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 14th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their sale room on account of the underwriters—one case marked 1, Mart P. L., V. D., No. 2465, containing 63 pieces chints, ex s.s. Mongolia.

AUCTION SALE OF MUNICIPAL STORES.

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. have been instructed by the Municipal Commissioner for the city of Bombay to sell by public auction on THURSDAY, the 16th day of December, 1875, at 1 P.M., at the Municipal Store-yard, near the Arthur Crawford Market, stock of unserviceable stores consisting of bricks, axles, buckets galvanized, buckets iron, crow bars, cane baskets, chair (railway), casks empty, carts wooden, leather hose coppered, rivetted, lantern tin, powers, planks, rammers, shafts, &c., &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 14th December 1875.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF THE CLIPPER SHIP WATERWITCH.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 14th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. are instructed by Messrs. Vlasan Ebrahim & Co. to submit to Public Auction at their room, the Clipper Ship Waterwitch, about 1,046 tons register, with all her masts, yards, sail, boats, anchor, chains, &c., &c., as she now lies opposite the Custom House.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required on the ship being knocked down and the balance to be paid for and the ship transferred to the purchaser's name at his expense within 8 days.

On THURSDAY, the 16th inst., Messrs MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual weekly auction sale at their rooms a quantity of Grey and coloured piece goods, Twist, &c. &c.

1 Bale Grey Shirtings, 32 lbs.
2 Cases Indigo stripes.
7 Bundles damaged China mattings.
3 bests of Hyson green Tea damaged.

On account and at the risk of the Indentor Essofally Abdoolally.

E. G 11,980-11,964—35 Casks Black Round Beads.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.

On WEDNESDAY, the 22nd inst. at 4 P.M. Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the undermentioned premises on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Kesoo Mesoor and Goomtiaz, widow of Arjoon Kesoo, and by order of the mortgagee Mooljee Pashie.

All that piece or parcel of Land or ground together with the messuage or Dwelling house standing thereon situate at new town Portuguese street, in this subdistrict of Mazagon, measuring about 156 square yards, and assessed under No. 89, and bounded on the East by the Portuguese street, on the West by the public passage, on the North by the house of Villa Bhima, and on the South by the house of Haldeer Ookerda.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A large handsome State carriage by "Holmes," built expressly to order.

FOR SALE AT MATHERAN.

A beautifully situated house called "Garbut Hall," near Garbut Point, lately renovated and furnished. For particulars apply to

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 14th December 1875.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE to INTENDING PASSENGERS per ANCHOR LINE STEAM-SHIP INDIA.—PASSENGERS are requested to be on board by 8 o'clock A.M. TO-MORROW. The Company's Steam Launch will be in attendance at the Apollo Bunder.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 13th December 1875.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL, TO SAIL POSITIVELY, FRIDAY, 31ST DECEMBER.

THE powerful Steamer MACEDONIA, 2,272 Tons, 486 H.P., Captain James Laird, will sail from BOMBAY for LIVERPOOL on FRIDAY, 31st December. This steamer has superior accommodation, having been recently altered and fitted up to suit the INDIAN PASSENGER TRADE.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 13th December 1875.

ENGLISH LAW REPORTS, 1876.

THE Undersigned is now REGISTERING NAMES of SUBSCRIBERS for the ENGLISH LAW REPORTS for 1876. The Series comprises as follows :—

LAW REPORTS OF THE COUNCIL.

	Bombay, Rs.	Up-Country. Rs.
Appellate Series		
Common Law Series		
Equity Series	}	
The Statutes		
Weekly Notes		

The Council of Law Reporting have made considerable changes in the form of the Law Reports for the New Year, and three Distinct Series will now be issued, which can be subscribed for separately.

A Digest for the past ten years will also be issued. The Indian Appeals will be continued in their present form.

☞ The New Prospectus can be seen with the Undersigned.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

NEW BOOKS.

Figuier's Primitive Man	Rs. 5 12
Hans Brinker, or Silver Skates ; by Mrs. Mary M. Dodge	4 12
Lassett's Timber and Timber Trees	3 8
Onida's Signa : a novel	3 4
Old Kensington ; by Miss Thackeray	3 12
Memoirs of celebrated Women ; by G. F. R. James	3 4
Smith's Poets and Novelties	5 12
Procto's Science Byways	6 12
Fortunate Men : how they Made Money and Won Renown.	2 4
Morell's Euclid Simplified	1 8
Instructions for the use of Auxiliary Cavalry	1 8
Our Place among Infinities ; by R. A. Proctor	3 12
The Fayoum or artists in Egypt ; by Paul Lenoir	2 4
Higledy-tigledy ; or Stories for Everybody and Everybody's Children ; by the Right Honble. S. H. R. Huggesen	3 12
Half hours in the Far North, Life Amid Snow and Ice	2 4
Herman's Element of Human Physiology	10 0
Sports and Pastimes of the People of England ; by J. Strutt	4 12
Davies' Rambles and Adventures of our School Field-Club	3 4
Love Lyrics and Valentine Verses for Young and Old, Illustrated	3 12
The Survivors of the Chancellor, Diary of J. R. Kazallen, Passenger ; by Jules Verne	4 12
The Causes and Treatment of Imperfect Digestion ; by A. Leard	3 0
Bradshaw's Continental Guide for November	2 4
Mark Twain's Complete Works	3 12
Forest's Explorations in Australia	10 0
Spain ; by Baron Ch. Davillier, Illustrated by Gustave Doré, handsomely bound	40 0
India and its Native Princes, Travels in Central India and in the Presidencies of Bombay and Bengal ; by Louis Rousselet	40 0
Lacroix Eighteenth Century, its Institutions, Customs and Costumes, France 1700-1789	26 4
Katerfelto ; by Whites-Melville	6 0
Amery's Notes on Forestry	3 4
Bonamy Price on Currency and Banking	3 12
Wild Milks ; by Florence Montgom ry	2 4
Hughes' Notes on Muhammadanism	3 12
The Good Hour—Illustrated	4 12
Lytton's Translation from Schiller and Horace	3 4
Wood's Popular Natural History	4 12
The Pentateuch and Book of Joshua	4 12
Dr. Russell's Diary in India. New Edition	4 12
Ten Years Queen Mary	3 12
Jane Eyre. New Library Edition	3 4
Max Müller's Chips from a German Workshop. Vol 4	11 4
Stedman's Victorian Poets	5 12
Hartley's Air and its relation to Life	3 12
Roget's Thesaurus of English Words and Phrases	6 12
Longfellow's Poems—Masque of Pandora	2 4
Say'd from the Sea ; by W. H. Kingston	3 4
Davidson's Manual of House-Painting, &c	2 4
Ballan yne's Rivers of Ice	3 4
Lommel's Nature of Light and Physical Optics	3 4
Her Title of Honour ; by Holme Lee	3 4
Laird's Rambles of a Globe Trotter 2 vols	20 0
Wyllie's History of Protestantism, V 11	5 12
Wa ds Student's Guide to Human Osteology	6 12
Lee's Lectures on Syphilis	12 4
Fairbairn's Useful Information for Engineers, 3 vols	98 12
Forney's Catechism of Locomotive	6 12
Taylor on the Transmission of Ancient Books	2 4
Dawson's Dawn of Life	4 12
Sacred Light of Song, Sacred and Moral Poems, with Music and Illustration	6 12
Cassell's Races of Mankind, Vol 3	6 12
Watts's Dictionary of Chemistry, Second Supplement	26 4
Phillip's Elements of Metallurgy	21 4
Procter's Universe and the Coming Transition	10 4
Dahomey as it is, being a narrative of eight months' Residence in that Country ; by J. A. Skertchly	12 4
Comte's System of Positive Polity. 3 vols	30 0
Doyle's History of America	3 0
Wilson's Dermatology, 1874-1875	6 12
Rennie's Autobiography	7 12
Aunt Judy's Christmas volume	4 12
Instructions in Military Engineering. Vol 3	2 8
Wynter's Borderland of Insanity	6 12
Manual of Field Artillery Exercise, 1875	2 8
Young Ladies' Book	6 12
Smith's Lectures in Nursing	3 12
Clark's Practical Geology and Engineering Drawing	9 4
Hutton's Treatise on Dry Rot-Timber	4 12
Haydon's Diseases of the Heart	15 12
Erichson on Concussion of the Spine	6 12
Cassell's National Portrait Gallery. Vol. 1	7 12
Darwin on Insectivorous Plants	6 12
Witness Life and Growth of Language	3 4
Sherring on Protestant Missions in India	10 4
Gordon's Elementary Treatise on Fluxions	2 4
The Arctic Crusoe ; by P. B. St. John	2 4
Mr. Arle ; by the Author of "Cecile"	1 4
Three Wives ; by the Author of "One of the Country"	1 4
Fairer than a Fairy ; by James Grant	1 4

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

26, Medows Street.

NOTICE.

THE OFFICERS of the 33rd Regiment WILL NOT BE HELD RESPONSIBLE for any DEBTS contracted by their MESSMAN, SOBABJEE FALLONJEE.

E. NESBITT, Captain,
33rd Regiment, P. M. C.

Kamptee, 11th December 1875.

NOTICE.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 14th instant, at 12 o'clock Noon precisely, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION at his residence at Malabar Hill, the VALUABLE and HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO, CARRIAGE, HORSES, &c., the property of HENRY GAMBLE, Esq.

Full particulars will be found in To-day's *Times of India*.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

UNDERSIGNED is prepared to receive TENDERS up to TUESDAY, 21st December, for the SUPPLY of a portion of the PRINTED FORMS and BOOKS required by the Company for two years from 1st January 1876.

2. Samples of the Forms and Books can be seen at the Office of the Storekeeper Colaba, from whom Forms of Tender, on which only Tenders will be received, can be obtained on and after WEDNESDAY, 15th December.

3. Undersigned will not be bound to accept the lowest or any Tender.

CHARLES CURREY,
Agent B. B. and C. I. Railway.

Company's Offices, Fort, Bombay, 13th December 1875.

FIRE INSURANCES can be effected through the Undersigned at very LOW RATES of premium and at the same time with GOOD SECURITY. MR. JAMES STEWART of the Head Office, "UNIVERSAL" Fire Company, London, is at present in Bombay for a few weeks and will survey Cotton Mills, Presses, &c.

Risks taken on their merits.

WM. WATSON & CO.,
24, Apollo Street.
CHIEF AGENTS,
"UNIVERSAL FIRE OFFICE."

NEW SYSTEM OF LIFE ASSURANCE.

THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, Limited.

BOMBAY BRANCH OFFICES,
4, HORNBY ROW.

This Company makes no charge for medical examination. The charge that used to be made for Assurances under Rs. 5,000 has been abolished. The Company now pays the fee on ALL ASSURANCES, so that intending Assurers have only to pay the premium.

The New System of Reserving and Investing for Policy-Holders in Government Securities the entire net Premiums.

THE ONLY EQUITABLE SYSTEM OF LIFE ASSURANCE.

QUARTERLY PREMIUMS FOR A LIMITED TERM OF 30 YEARS.

An European between the ages of 20 and 45, by setting aside small sums ranging from Rs. 2-1-10 to Rs. 3-10 8 monthly, will be able to pay a quarterly premium sufficient to secure for his family at his death ONE THOUSAND RUPEES.

Should the assured live to pay up all his Premiums (120), he will have the satisfaction of knowing that he has no more to pay, and that this ONE THOUSAND RUPEES is secured to his heirs, executors, or assigns, free from all costs and of any deduction whatever.

The Policies of this Company cover the risk of travelling anywhere, by any mode of conveyance, and of residence in any part of the world.

Trustees of Bombay Life Fund :
OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY
FOR THE TIME BEING.
Bankers :
AGRA BANK (Limited).
Solicitors :
Messrs. HEARN, CLEVELAND, AND LEE-WARNER.
Medical Referee :
SIDNEY SMITH, Esq., M.D.

PROSPECTUSES, AND ALL INFORMATION REGARDING THE COMPANY, MAY BE HAD ON APPLICATION TO

J. SCOTT,
Agent for Bombay, 4, Hornby Row.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED, an EUROPEAN GOVERNESS. Answers by letter to "A.," care of Editor *Bombay Gazette*, Bombay.

A TELEGRAM to the address of Mr. BLISS has been RECEIVED in Bombay by REUTER'S TELEGRAM COMPANY, LIMITED.

WANTED, a BUTLER who can SPEAK ENGLISH Apply at the Office of REUTER'S TELEGRAM COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICES.

THE OFFICES of the SUB-REGISTRARS of MANDVEE and BHOOLESHWAR will be REMOVED on MONDAY, the 20th instant, from their present quarters, at No. 12, Lohar Chawl Street, to their old quarters in the Small Cause Court Building.

BYRAMJEE DADABHOY,
Registrar of Bombay.

Bombay, Registry Office, 11th December 1875.

IN CHANCERY.—RE ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EIGHTH and FINAL DIVIDEND at the rate of 1½d. per lb. will be paid on and after the 10th instant. IMMEDIATE APPLICATION should be made as the Liquidation will be CLOSED on the 31st December.

L. FLETCHER,
Attorney for the Official Liquidator.

Rampart Row, 2nd December 1875.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned BANKS will be CLOSED for the CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS on

FRIDAY, 24th December, current,
SATURDAY (Christmas), 25th December, and
THURSDAY, 30th December,
FRIDAY, 31st December,
SATURDAY, 1st January 1876.

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
L. CAMERON, Pro. Agent.
For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China,
D. FINLAYSON, Agent.
For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
C. J. SHARP, Acting Agent.
For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
A. RENAUD, Manager.
For the National Bank of India, Limited,
J. CHALMERS, Manager.
For the Agra Bank, Limited,
W. BLACKHALL, Manager.
For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
G. E. NOBLE, Agent.

Bombay, 10th December 1875.

TO OWNERS OF COTTON PRESSES.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO SECTION 5 OF ACT IX. OF 1863.

APPLICATIONS for RENEWAL of LICENSES for 1876, should be sent in forthwith to the Office of the Inspector-in-Chief, Cotton Department, Meadows Street, Bombay.

FRANCIS TURNER,
Acting Inspector-in-Chief, Cotton Department.

Inspector-in-Chief's Office, Bombay, 11th December 1875.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are hereby invited for the FARMING of GANZA REVENUE in the TOWN and ISLAND of BOMBAY for one year from the 1st January 1876.

Tenders will be received up to noon on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, at the Office of the Undersigned in Bombay.

Particulars will be obtained on application to the Deputy Commissioner of Customs, P. D., at the Bombay Custom House.

LESTOCK REID,
Commissioner of Customs

Camp Kurrachee, Office of Commissioner of Customs, 4th December 1875.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

DELIVERY OF GOODS AT POONA AND SHOLAPUR DISCONTINUED.

NOTICE is hereby given that, after the end of the present month, the Company will cease to deliver GOODS at POONA, and at SHOLAPUR.

The extra charge for delivery (being the difference between the present rate for the conveyance of goods when delivered, and that when not delivered) will be no longer made for those stations, the "not carted" rate being, in all cases, charged.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 8th December 1875.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

COLLECTION AND DELIVERY OF GOODS AND PARCELS AT NAGPUR AND KAMTHI DISCONTINUED.

Notice is hereby given that, after the end of the present month, this Company will cease to collect and deliver Goods and Parcels at Nagpur and at Kamthi.

The extra charge for collecting and delivering (being the difference between the present rate for the conveyance of Goods and Parcels when collected or delivered, and that when not collected or delivered) will be no longer made at those stations, the "not carted" rate being, in all cases, charged.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 8th December 1875.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

First and Second Class RETURN TICKETS, and also Return Tickets for Horses and Carriages, between any Stations, issued on and after SATURDAY, the 18th instant, will be available for return on any day up to, and including, MONDAY, the 10th January next.

First and Second Class Return Tickets, and Return Tickets for Horses and Carriages, available for one month, are also issued from the principal Stations of this Railway to those of the East Indian, Scinde, Punjab and Delhi, Madras, and Holkar State Railways.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 8th December 1875.

FOR SALE

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MONDAY EVENING, 13TH DEC. 1875.

THE only item of Cotton Market intelligence in Reuter's closing message of Saturday, which we have not already noticed, is what purports to be a digest of a report by the Washington Agricultural Bureau on the American Crop, to the effect that it is estimated as exceeding 4 millions of bales. The wording is so vague that we are inclined to think the full sense of the report must have been omitted and in all probability it will be found that the real signification is *slightly* exceeding 4 millions of bales. On this assumption there is nothing in it to affect the market much either way. The general run of estimates is from 3,900,000 to 4,100,000 bales. On the basis of the former outturn prices at present are probably somewhat too low, but with a likelihood of the latter quantity being reached there is little room for an advance, if we are not already high enough.

Even the Bureau reports, however carefully framed as they undoubtedly are, cannot be accepted as actual certainties. An open winter or the reverse might still make a difference of a quarter of a million of bales, and we can only therefore accept this last report as indicating what appearances are at present.

This morning's Liverpool Market opened firm, probable sales 15,000 bales, actual imports 17,000 bales.

The London Coffee Market on Saturday was firm, Mid. Plantation Ceylon being quoted at 105s. per cwt, the top rate of the previous day. Cocoanut Oil is quoted 5s. per ton lower. Calcutta Linseed is quoted the same as a week ago; Ferozepore Rapeseed has declined 6d. per quartar.

In Indian Bank Shares there is apparently no change for the week and enfaced Rupee Paper is quoted the same as on Thursday last.

The weekly return of the Bank of France gives the total coin at £65,250,000 against £64,375,000 and the notes in circulation at £93,500,000 as against £96,000,000 on the previous week.

CONSOLS this morning are quoted at 94 ; French Rentes at 103¾.

The Statement of the New Bank of Bombay for the week ending on the 11th instant shows the following changes, which, although they result in a slight decrease in the Cash Balance, must nevertheless be considered as indicating additional ease in the Money Market, the decrease in Loans and Bills Discounted showing a falling off in the demand for accommodation.

Government Balance at H. O.	Dec.	Rs. 14,03,628
Do do Branches	Dec.	46,716
Deposits	Dec.	4,05,84,345
Government Securities	Dec.	4,24,537
Loans	Dec.	7,24,026
Bills Discounted	Dec.	10,07,267
Cash and Currency Notes	Dec.	69,897

STERLING EXCHANGE to-day has been very quiet with only a very limited business doing even for a mail-day. One Bank has come over as a seller of 6 months' sight bills at 1s. 9d. 15/16, but otherwise the feeling is, if anything, a trifle easier, certainly as regards forward business, a demand being manifested for 3 months' sight credits at 1s. 10d. for all January, 1s. 10d. 1/16 all February and 1s. 10¼d. per rupee for all March delivery. We quote to-day for ready bills :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 9 15-32d.	per Rupee
Do. ⁊6 months' sight	1s. 9d 29-32 to 15-16„	„
Credits ⁊2 „	1s. 9¼d.	„
Documents ⁊3 „	1s. 9 15-16d.	„

In Exchange on Calcutta and GOVERNMENT PAPER we have not heard of any business whatever and rates are nominally unaltered.

The SHARE MARKET has been quiet with, as a rule, only a small extent of business passing. A sale of 500 Bank of Bombay is said to have taken place at 351 per cent. premium and this has strengthened the ordinary quotation by 1 per cent. Spinning and Weaving shares continue heavy, Alliance being quoted at an advance of Rs. 75, but Manockjee Petits are reported Rs. 5 and Flemings Rs. 10 per share lower, all other quotations being unaltered.

COTTON continues firm with a fair demand on the part of exporters, but the prices asked by dealers still constitute a bar to active trade. A few small purchases of old crop are reported at prices showing no special change and in new crop a small parcel of new Hingunghaut has been bought at Rs. 218 per candy.

FREIGHTS are firm with an upward tendency, £2-6-3 to £2-7-6 being the quoted rates by Canal steamers, and considerable engagements have also been made for Trieste at the latter figure. Nothing has yet been done by sail for Liverpool.

In PIECE GOODS there is no appreciable change. The demand has been slow, and if anything prices are the turn easier, but holders continue comparatively firm.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Banks.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
200,000	100	all	5 p.ct	Agra Bank	92
22,000	1,000	all	10 do.	Bank of Bengal	1,495
20,000	500	all	10 do.	Bank of Bombay New	6782
5,000	1,000	all	8 do.	Bank of Madras	1,180
80,000	250	all	8 p.ct	Chartered Mercantile Bank of I. L. & China	270
40,000	2811	all	NIL	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	260
60,000	300	all	5 p.ct	Oriental Bank of Corp and China	190
40,000	250	125	5 do.	National Bank of India	106
60,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	480 xd

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

£20	21⅝	7 5 p. c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock		254
£20	10⅝	14 0 do.	Do. New shares		126
£20	6⅝	7 0 do.	Ditto		72
£20	2⅛	2 1 do.	Ditto		32
£20	15½	1 0 do.	B.B. & C.I. Railway Co.		1,100
£15	19½	9 15 do.	Do. New Shares		220

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	60	Colaba Land Co	1,100
7,500	150	all	...	Freere Land & Pier Co. Ld	85
1,750	2,000	2,000	80 p.	Mazagon Land	600
2,000	1,000	all	16 do.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	210

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

60	1,250	all	100	Alexandra Spinning	1,150
50	2,000	all	100	Allianee Spinning	2,450
30	2,000	all	...	Bhownuggur M. & F. Co.	1,400
90	1,000	all	70	Bombay United	1,080
180	1,000	all	10	Bro ch Mills	750
80	1,000	150	...	Colaba Spinning	725
2,500	2,000	all	100	p. Dhurumsey Spinning	890
1,500	1,000	all	60	p. Flemings & Co	990
1,60	1,000	all	30	Great Eastern	1,050
700	1,000	all	60	p. Hindustan S. W. Co	1,000
1,000	1,000	all	65	p. Jeevraj Ballco Mills	960
2	...	all	300	Khandesh Spinning	780
300	1,850	all	Nil	Madras Spinning	900
1	...	all	60	Muir Spinning	925
2,500	1,000	all	70	Manockji Petit's	1,095
1,05	1,000	all	100	p. Morarjee Spinning	1,115
4,000	1,000	all	40	p. Oriental	685
600	1,850	250	...	Prince of Wales Spinning	825
110	1,000	1,000	90	p. Soondercbai Spinning	875
800	1,000	360	125	p. Do. do. ¼ share,	300

* Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1,000	12,500	1500	240 p.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,850
1,000	50	all	4 p.ct	Bombay Gas Company	57
600	1,000	all	80 p.ct	Bombay Saw Mill Co	650
800	200	200	30 p.	Landing & Shipping Co. of Kurrachee, Ltd	170
3,150	200	100	8 p.	Malabar Company, Ltd	80
1,000	50	all	4 p.	Mechanics' Build'g Co	23
2,200	500	all	30 p.	Treacher & Co	295
—	250	all	40 p.	Vigna Patent Slip	82

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY, (LIMITED).

STATEMENT of the affairs of the New Bank of Bombay, (Limited), as on the 11th December compared with the statement issued on 4th December :—

Liabilities.	4th Dec. Rs.	11th Dec. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital :—		
First Issue of 10,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each, fully paid ... Rs. 50,00,000		
Second Issue of do. of do do. ... „ 50,00,000	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	17,75,000	17,75,000
Government General Treasury Balance at Head Office	61,77,353	47,73,725
Do. do. do. at Branches	15,13,463	14,66,747
Other Deposits	1,33,78,131	1,78,14,564
Post Bills	40,986	41,334
Cash Credits, undrawn	4,54,246	4,47,737
	3,83,39,179	3,63,76,829
Assets.		
Government Securities	58,06,722	58,82,085
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	15,44,585	18,35,535
Loans on Security of do. do.	21,08,582	13,74,566
Current Accounts, overdrawn	515	33
Bills Discounted	1,16,69,462	1,06,62,195
Stamps	4,606	4,688
Dead Stock ... Rs. 5,10,064		
Amount applied in reduction „ 1,35,000	3,75,064	3,75,064
	2,97,411	2,69,866
Cash Balances with Correspondents	6,56,648	7,56,447
Cash and Currency Notes	1,57,75,294	1,57,05,447
	3,83,39,179	3,63,76,829

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 7th December as compared with that for 30th November :—

Liabilities.	30th November. Rs. A. P.	7th December. Rs. A. P.
Capital	2,20,00,000 0 0	2,20,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	17,68,960 13 1	19,05,960 13 1
Treasury Balances	2,53,51,549 10 1	2,23,45,620 14 10
Other Deposits	3,01,72,981 3 4	3,10,87,185 2 7
Bank Post Bills, &c.	7,35,746 0 10	18,50,195 4 9
Sundries	7,45,826 6 4	7,75,445 5 9
Rs.	8,08,10,070 10 8	8,7,92,377 8 5
Assets.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government Securities	1,81,66,588 9 4	1,81,31,225 13 4
Loans on Govt. Securities	61,72,877 4 4	61,37,047 14 0
Credits on ditto	32,36,370 11 7	25,58,957 3 4
Bills discounted	1,49,37,615 0 10	1,41,72,702 15 9
Dead Stock	10,59,5 5 8 9	10,59 826 11 5
Stamps	12,385 6 6	12,084 6 6
Balances with other Banks	9,33,538 4 2	6,29,982 1 1
Sundries	1,49,776 5 5	1,45,625 7 6
Bullion	26,726 9 0	26,021 13 0
Cash at Head Office	1,44,64,961 8 2	1,37,24,396 6 9
Do. at Branches	2,30,88,545 6 9	2,49,81,4 4 10 0
Rs.	8,08,10,070 10 8	8,07,92,377 8 5

CALCUTTA MONEY MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE "ENGLISHMAN," THURSDAY EVENING.

As the season goes on, it is becoming very evident that there is abundance of money here to finance the usual export business of this port. The import trade remains very dull, and from that source very little money is being let loose, still exchange has gone on drooping, and mercantile paper on Europe has been strongly competed for. The complexion of the Bank of Bengal accounts has quite changed. A short time ago the Treasury balances were exceedingly strong, but now they have run down to a very low level, and the unemployed money of the public is of so large an amount that accommodation is not likely to be required to any extent unless an export demand for specie should spring up. In former years, borrowing on Government paper generally accompanied the expansion of export business, but this year the Exchange Banks seem full of unemployed money, and therefore there is the greater eagerness to invest it. Should an export demand for silver spring up, and it is difficult to believe that Burmah will not require much specie this season, a rapid running down in the Bank's funds may be seen, and that seems the point principally to be watched at present; no financing would be required, as the money is there, and if dearer money is coming, it is most likely to come from that quarter by reducing the available means of the Bank.

The changes in the Bank this week have resulted in an increase of 10 lakhs in the cash, the public demand having fallen off by a decrease of 7½ lakhs in the discounts, loans, and credits, and by an increase of 9 lakhs in the private deposits. The Treasury balances have gone down 21 lakhs, but the receipts from post bills, &c., turn the account as above stated. The proportion of cash to liabilities now stands at 67 per cent.

Sales of indigo are now going on regularly, and prices are tending downward. The tea sales this week went slightly easier, but home accounts are likely to support the market here. Deliveries in London are very large, and the poorness of the China crop will no doubt draw increasing demand on Indian growths.

The reports of the jute mills are now coming out, and are very favourable indeed, considering the crisis the trade has passed through. The Baraguore has paid 10 per cent., besides providing for repairs and replacement of machinery, and the Budge-Budge, as the result of their first year's working, will pay 8 per cent.

The half-yearly report of the Bengal Coal Company has now been published, and notwithstanding the dulness in trade, the working will allow of a dividend of 5 per cent. which, added to the 7½ per cent. already divided, makes 12½ per cent. for the year up to 31st October last. The expenses of management in Calcutta seem very heavy, being of the half year nearly Rs. 27,000, or about 20 per cent of the profits. The loss sustained by the embezzlements of the cashier, it is proposed by the directors to write off Rs. 7,02,2 9 to profit and loss, and Rs. 31,624-4-0 to the reserve fund, but of course the shareholders may have something to say to that. It is, however, stated that property belonging to the absconded cashier, of the reputed value of Rs.40,000, has been attached and that a portion of that has been filed to recover amount. The special report of the accountant engaged to trace the embezzlements accompanies the other report, and is one of the most unique documents ever placed before a company. It states that the cashier was in the habit of paying off any bills that stood outstanding for so long a time as to attract attention of the Managing Director by collecting more recent bills, and applying proceeds of the latter to the former, and that this sort of thing had gone on for at least some time previous to January 1873, without any suspicion of his honesty having been entertained up to time of his absconding; and on this there is the startling remark made that "I cannot help thinking it would have been almost impossible altogether to have prevented a man holding such a position of trust, and filling the double office of cashkeeper and collector if he were bent upon fraud, from carrying on such defalcations for sometime undiscovered and unsuspected." If this opinion be correct, it is impossible to say what public company or bank is at this moment sound and solvent. But fortunately business men generally will consider that it would have been the simplest thing in the world for the management of the office to have seen that the collector and the the cash-keeper (rolled into one) made over the cash collected and the unpaid bills every morning, and there is no reason to doubt that some such system prevails in every well-conducted office. Then follow three paragraphs reflecting most strongly on the merchants and millowners of Calcutta for paying their accounts in cash or open cheques, instead of by cheques to order; just a repetition of the puerile charge made in the directors' circular some months ago. Why the outside public should be bound to pay in any but the ordinary legal manner, in order to be the special means to prevent the Bengal Coal Company from being swindled, will not likely occur to anyone outside the board room; and the strong deprecation of cash payments, which the reporting accountant indulges in, seems a little out of place.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling has gone worse again, and Bombay having followed, rates have been exceedingly flat. Bills are wanted by the banks, bnd documents at one time went so low as 1-9 15-16, the greater part of the week's business having however been done at 1 10, but at first there was a little done at 1-11. The increasing export business of the port is having no effect upon exchange at present, drafts coming to the large amount of "selling forward" that has taken place, and the large sums of cash that must be held loose by some of the banks, as witnessed by the high level of the private deposits in the Bank of Bengal. Remitters are holding off to a great extent in hopes of doing better later on, and only a small business has been done in Bank bills, first a mere trifle at 1-9¾, and then the general purchases for the mail at 1-9 to 1-9 13-16 six months' sight, 1-10 9-16 to 1-9¾ three months' sight, and 1-9¾ to 1-9 7-16 on demand. Several amounts of telegraphic transfer were done at 1-9¾, then at 1-9 5-16 and now are in again to be had. Credits have been placed at 1-9 13-16 and 1-9¾, but this afternoon a decidedly stronger feeling appeared, and rates close higher all round, namely :

Bank Telegraphic	... 1-9¾
Bank Bills, on demand	... 1-9 7-16
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight	... 1-9 13-16
Bank Bills, 6 monthes sight	... 1-9 13.16 to ⅞
Credits and Clean Private	
Paper, 6 months' sight	... 1-9 15-16
Document Bills 6 months' sight, 1-10 1-15	

France.—The rates are now *f.* 2-31 three months,' and *f.* 2-33 six months' sight, document bills.

China.—Business is much interfered with by the break in telegraphic communication, but thirty-day bills have been sold at 219¾ to 219¾, now quoting firm at the latter.

Last week's Council bills brought 1-9 2 on Calcutta, and 1-9 3/16 on Bombay, nearly half the total amount again going to the Western Presidency.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

A slightly better tone is making way in this department, but the amount of business done remains very limited. A few time-bargains are being made in shares of the spinning and Bank line, and there has been a strengthening appearance.

Government Securities are very lifeless, but remain steady in value, and the little business done during the week has been at fully previous quotations. The question is—Why does not paper rise? In former years with money so cheap and exchange so low as they now are, some speculation in Government paper would certainly have taken place. The bazar, however, has lately almost given up paper, and investors are shy of it owing to the absolute uncertainty as to what Government will do about bringing out fresh loans, and as to what surprises they may prepare for the public in connection with the time and manner of bringing them out. The week's dealings have comprised four per cents at from 101 7-8 to 102¾, four and a-half's at 103 13/16 to 103 7-8 and in five and a-half's nothing. To-day's prices are—

4 per cents	102
4½ „	102½
5½ „	103 nominal.

Eastern Bengal Railway Stock has been sold at 257, and East India at 270.

Rail Shares are looking well, and there has been a good inquiry for Bengal's, in the expectation that the new charter will allow the Bank freer scope for its operations; after transactions at 1,435, there was some business at 1,440, and now they are scarcely to be had at the price. Watsons's have been dealt in at 111, 110 and 111½, and Simla's at 530.

Tea Shares are not improving in the least, and sales are very difficult to effect, capitalists being apparently as full of this description of investment as they can manage for the present. Bisnauth's are well supported, and have been dealt in at 358 to 360 for the old, and 69 premium for the new shares. Singeli's have brought 100, gowhatty's 87½ and 86, Upper Assam's 29, Chandypore's 650 and 655, Dehing's 60, New Golah Ghat's 205, Durrenj's 70, Balasun's 105, Amicable's 190, and Monacherra contributories 70.

Spinning Mill Shares are slowly but steadily coming to the front again, and the reports of the half year's working that are now being issued will tend to restore confidence in the permanent prosperity of such works. Barnagore's have considerably improved, going from 83 up to 90. Calcutta Jutes have sold at 97, Fort Gloster's at 84, Howrah's at 77, and Budge-Budge's par. Bowreah Cotton Mills have brought 85 to 87, and Goosery's 213.

Coal Shares are steady, but with little doing, and the only cash transaction reported is at 108 for Beerbhoom's.

Miscellaneous Shares.—Transactions include Nasmyth's Press, at 200, India General Steam at 415 down to 395, Bondel Ware house at 360 up to 370, and Bengal Iron at from 3 discount up to par.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE BRIG WILD WAVE, 280 tons, Captain Batchelor, arrived in harbour on the 11th instant from Mauritius (October 28th), with a cargo of 5,581 bags sugar.

THE BARQUE NORWOOD, 786 tons, Captain W. Nattrass, arrived in harbour on the 12th instant, from Cardiff (August 4th), with a cargo of 1,001 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE SHIP CARNANAH, 891 tons, Captain T. Owens, arrived in harbour on the 12th instant from Newcastle (July 24th), with a cargo of 1,228 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co.

THE S. S. N. C. A. S. S. SOCOTRA, 1,240 tons, Captain W. Starratt, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo and twenty-eight men, two women, and three children, and seventy-five deck passengers

THE S. S. PEIHWAN, 51 tons, N scoda, arrived in harbour on the 11th instant from Coast and Cooripta (December 7th,) with a cargo and seventy deck passengers She sailed yesterday for Coast and Goa, with the following passengers—Mr. Gomes and twenty deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. CO'S. S. S. PUTTIALLA, 494 tons, Captain W. Crowden, sailed yesterday for Kattyawar Coast and Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and the following passengers.—Mr. G. Wesk, Mr. A. Davidson, and servant, and one hundred and three deck passengers.

THE B. I S. N. Co's. S. S. EUPHRATES, 500 tons, Capt. G. S. G. C Stevenson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Persian Gulf via Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Bri. Genl. Vyse, Mr. Geo Ormiston, Col C. Clerke, Mrs. LeMesurier, one child, Mr. J. Rodrigo, and thirty deck passengers.

S. S. ZANTE, Captain J. R. Moore., owners Messrs JR Glyn and Sons, left Liverpool on the 6th of November last. During her voyage out she encountered terrific gale which are prevalent at the time between England and Cape St Vincent. The remainder of the passage, however, was very fair and the vessel put in her appearance in Bombay in thirty-one days. She arrived in Bombay on the 7th instant at 3 P.M., and entered the Sassoon Dock on the night of the 11th at 11 P.M. and commenced discharging vigotously the following morning at 8 A.M. When the S. S. Zante was entering the Dock she was 16 feet after and 16'5 forward. Her cargo consists principally of heavy machinery and boilers, some of which ranging in weight from 10 to 15 tons. These heavy machinery are now being placed by the Dock shears with the greatest of ease and expedition, under the able and experienced superintendence of the Dock officials. The S. S. Zante will be finished discharging some time during the end of the current week.

THE P. AND O. Co's. S. S. KHIVA, 1,506 tons, Captain C. J. Perrins, arrived in harbour yesterday from China, &c, with China Mail, and the following passengers :—Captain Starkey, 3rd Hussars, Lieut. Ottley B E, and five deck passengers. She brought the following cargo :—From Shanghai.—4 cases gold, 10 boxes specie, 4 bundles mattings, and 221 packages tea. From Hongkong.—1,310 packages tea, 1356 packages silk, 1,569 packages sugar candy, 66 boxes silk piece goods, 302 packages glass bangles, 150 boxes preserves, 95 packages matting, 5 cases cigar, 5 cases white copper, 495 cases chinaware, 19 cases brass nails, 11 packages goods, 526 bags sugar, 4,200 cases cassia, 30 cases mumeel, 80 cases japanware, 630 cases chinaware, 35 cases beads, 206 cases umbrellas, 228 cases fire crackers, 14 cases specie, 33 packages sundries, 2 cases yellow arsenic, 1,987 jars, 23 packages paper, and 20 boxes vermillion. From Singapore.—42 pieces E. teeth, 22 boxes mace, 130 bags pepper, 4 boxes cigar, 50 bags sago, 315 boxes nutmegs, 50 bags lac, 29 boxes benjamin, and 6 packages aniseed star. From Penang —1 box mace, 125 alabs tin, 2,088 bags sugar, and 1 case cigar. From Calcutta.—17 bags pepper, 21 cases cinaber, 13 cases lac, and 100 bales twine.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
11	Pehlwan (s)	Nacoda	Compta, Dec. 7.
	Wild Wave	Batchelor	Mauritius, Oct. 28.
12	Norwood	Nottrass	Cardiff, Aug. 4.
	Carnajah	Owens	Newcastle, July 24.
	Tagus (s)	Tyson	Liverpool, Nov. 5.
13	Socotra (s)	Stevenson	Bussorah.
	Khiva (s)	Perrins	Shanghai, Nov. 19.
	Socotra (s)	Starrat	Calcutta, Nov. 16.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
13	Tinoli	Greig	Rangoon.
	Calcutta (s)	Henderson	London via Hull.
	Geelong (s)	Fraser	Aden and Suez.
	Puttialla (s)	Crowden	C. Coast & Kurrachee.
	Pehlwan (s)	Nacoda	Coast and Goa.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.			
9	Penang (s)	Scott	Moulmein, Dec. 2.
	Sir J awrence	Holdsworthy	Deal, Aug. 4.
	Senator	Jeffrey	Liverpool, Aug. 23.
	Lady Lawrence	Clark	Liverpool, Aug. 27.
	Star of Bengal	Crowden	Liverpool, Aug. 25.
	Mokanna	Urquhart	Moulmein, Nov. 20.

DAILY IMPORTS.—DECEMBER 13.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Zeal s, 100 bundles hoop iron, M L Peerbhoy.
India s, 400 bundles hoop iron, Canjee Khetsey.

FROM LONDON.

Tartar s, 26 cases chamoagne. 57 cases claret, 10 cases moselle, 12 c ses wine. 44 cases sherry, and 20 cases brandy. Cutler Palmer and Co ; 6 cases sedrit of wine, B M Punthockey, 203 boxes candles. Ryramjee Shapoorjee. 10 casks bleaching powder, Goolam Nubbib Ameerbhoy ; 6 cases ba on, Jemsetjee Pestonjee and Co.
Rajpoot—4 packages glassware, A Rahimbhoy ; 150 boxes brandy, Nowrojee Ard sser and Sons.
India s, 15 casks spirits, H Forbes and Co.
Mongolia s, 2 cases eau de colorne, Framjee Ardaseer Davur.
Bangalore s, 15 hogsheads ale, Hormusjee Pestonjee and Sons.

FROM GLASGOW.

India s, 17 cases gingerwine, Merwanjee Cooverjee and o

DAILY EXPORTS.—DECEMBER 13.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

India s, 550 bags myrabollams, Jaitha Pursotum ; 400 bags myrabollams, Framjee Muncherji ; 78 bales wool, Bomanji Noordin and Co ; 260 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 50 bales cotton, Wallace and Co ; 52 bales cotton, Harridass Gangjee. Stella s, 12 bales cotton, Bamoojee Fuddumdi ; 100 bales cotton Vurdhman Poonsey and Co ; 33 bales cotton, Cookrda Khi tsee ; 98 bales cotton, Jairam Dyall ; 102 bales cotton, Bhowan Ramjee ; 50 bales cotton, Greaves, Cotton and Co ; 100 bales cotton, G-ddum and Co ; 132 bales cotton, Jawarboy Munjee ; 8 bales cotton, Mackinlay Simpson and Co ; 67 bales cotton, Beebeebaun ; 70 bales wool, Bomanji Noordin and Co ; 260 bales cotton, Dayabhoy Cullianjee and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Bhugwanjee Chutoorbhoy.
Zampa s, 12 bales wool, Bamoojee Ramjee ; 250 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co ; 1,600 packe's wheat, Stearns Hobart and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Carrie Clark, 2,400 bundles coir yarn, Canjee Leladhur.
Tartar s, 125 cases mother of P shells, Thakersy Ketsey ; 2 cases fi hmawa. Momed Nuthoo ; 200 cwts coir yarn, Narjee Khuitao ; 4 bales hides, Dhurumsey Veljee.
Cathay 's, 11 cases fishmaws, Peerbhoy Assur ; 7 bale skins, Khanbhoy Peerbhoy ; 4 cases cardamoms, Dayal Jairas ; 935 bags rane seed, Ewart Latham and Co ; 5 bales hides, Hajee Sukroo Hajee Abdoola ; 5 bales hides, Tyebbee Curimbhoy ; 14 bales hides ; and 25 cwts horns, Manseebhoy Allarakhai ; 17 cases fishmaws, Meralibhoy Dams ; 670 bags pepper and 9 bags linseed, and 160 bags rapeseed, Rally Brothers ; 76 bags cotton, Mooljeebhoy Gangjee, 1¼ cwts E teeth, Mamedjee Adamjee.

FOR HULL.

Carrie Clark, 2,300 bags linseed, Wallace and Co.
Cashmere, 1,800 bags linseed, Wallace and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Cathay s, 10 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co ; 75 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Kashgar s, 11 cases sharkfins, Currimbhoy Ebram ; 46 cases sharkfins, Momal Nuthoo ; 9 cases sharkfins and fishmaws, Rahimbhoy Abdoolla ; 10 cases fishmaws and 3 cases peacock feather, G H J Mohamed ; 38 cases sharkfins and fishmaws, Joomabhoy Lalljee ; 26 bales twist, Morabhoy Vishbeedass ; 4 bales twist, Vellubhoy Mandowji ; 3 bales twist, Jairaabhoy Peerbhoy ; 7 bundles E tee h, Nursey Kessowjee and Co ; 49 bales cotton, Mooladins Moomany ; 30 chests opium, Cursetjee Nowrojee ; 20 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co ; 28 chests opium, N J Abraham ; 30 chests opium, Jairaabhoy Peerbhoy ; 32 chests opium, Hajee Adam Esmail ; with effect from the forenoon of the 15th Nov 1875. 32 chests opium, S E Sassoon ; 12 chests opium, Rampurtab Calooram ; 119½ chests opium, Tata and Co ; 10 chests opium, Framjee Muncherji ; 5 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co ; 13 chests opium, Dayabhoy Lookmeedas and Co ; 18 chests opium, Dayabhoy Peerbhoy ; 12 chests opium, Goolraz Sungaree ; 18 chests opium, Juganath Ramjee ; 2½ chests opium, Samurmull Sobhagmull.

HIGH COURT.—14TH DECEMBER.

Before the HONOURABLE SIR CHARLES SARGENT.

Equity Side.

For Further Direction and Costs.

Hearn, Cleveland and Lee-Warner—Nusserwanjee Tarra Naiquin vs Khoja Allarukhia Soomar.—Lynch and Tobin.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

90-75—Tyabjee and Sayani—Gowdani Betesjee Maharaz and others vs Shri Brijnathjee Brijpalee—Mooljee and B.
271-75—Khunderow Morojee—Goonaba Narrayen vs Chundrobai—Jefferson and Payne.
432-75—Jamsetji C Cama—Framjee Dossabhoy Wadia and others vs Purmanundass Narrondass and others—Janardhun and G.
5-75—Ardaseer Framjee—Dadameeya Noor Mahomed vs Goolbebee, widow—Khunderow Morojee.
415-75—M H Khan—Sha Goolabchund Nemchund vs Liladhur Kallianjee and others—H Binkwell.
339-75—M H Khan—Sha Goolabchund Nemchund vs Villa Bhima and others—H Binkwell.
306-74—Prescot and Winter—Nusserwanee Ardaseer W vs The Trustees of the Port of Bombay—Hearn, Cleveland and Lee-Warner.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.

Long Cause.

116-75—Bimington, Hore and Langley—Kubbee vs Navibai widow and others—Shapoorji and Thanwalas, Hearn, Cleveland and Lee-Warner and Bimington, Hore and Langley—Part heard.

Before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE GREEN.

Short Causes.

526-75—Crawford and Boevey—Godvani Girdharjee Maharaj vs Davdas Purshotumdass.
549-75—Mahomedbhai and Rahimbhai—Shaik Mahomed Abdool Latiff and others vs Sudooba Subdoos and others.
566-75—P Kawasjee—Hussonbhoy Goolam Hoosein vs Farulahbhoy Cassumbhoy—Settled and 0 hearings.
587-75—Tyabjee and Sayani—C Tyabjee and others vs Chintoba Purshotum.
598-75—Hearn, Lynch and Owen—Bai Vijkore vs Vullubjee Toolseydass.
617-75—Hearn, Cleveland and Lee-Warner—Doongessey Gangji vs Moolji Vishram.

Long Causes.

269-75—Khunderao M—Dossabhoy Hormusjee vs Buchoobai —A. Framjee—Part heard.
528-75—Ardaseer C Buchoopal vs Dossabhoy Hormusjee D.—Khunderao Morojee—Part heard.
609-74—Chalk and Turner—Emnabai widow vs Haji Aly Mahomed—Bhalakrishna and B., and Crawford and Boevey.

For argument on a Judge's summons.

627-74—Tyabjee and Sayani—Dadabhoy Peerbhai vs Syed Mira Shaw—L Fletcher.

Long Cause.

267-75—K Morojee—Manocklal Atmaram vs Muncherjee Dinshaw—P Cowasjee.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE KEMBALL.

For Judgment.

327-75—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank Ld vs Motilall Sumbhoolall—Tyabee and Sayani.

Short Causes.

163-75—Lynch and Tobin—The L B & M Bank, Ld, vs Bhimjee Hurridass.
233-75—Lynch and Tobin—The L B & M Bank, Ld, vs Bichard Margan.
324-75—Lynch and Tobin—The L B & M Bank, Ld, vs Atmaram Sadasew.
529-75—Lynch and Tobin—The L B & M Bank, Ld, vs Goolam Ali Peerbhoy—Rimington, Hore and Langley.
629-75—Shapoorjee and Thsourdass—Motichund Dewchund vs J Edward Bodger.
621-75—Hearn, Cleveland and Lee-Warner—Thacker More Bholoo vs Thacker Sewjee Premjee.
626-75—Lynch and Tobin—The Alliance S and Weaving Co vs Mooljee Visram—Tyabjee and Sayani.

Long Causes.

551-75—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Mulloo Ramji vs Dewjee Ramjee and another—Jefferson and Payne.
810-75—Jefferson and Payne—Sadasbew Ragoonath vs The B B & C I Railway Co—Prescot and Winter.
491-75—M H Khan—Bai Mutte vs Manocklall Damodirdass—Tyabjee and Sayani.
338-75—Lynch and Tobin—The Land Mortgage Bank of India, Ld vs Atmaram Modhowjee—In person.
297-75—Tyabjee and Sayani—Borah Hasunbhoy Cadarbhoy vs Thacker Dewjee Rurjee—Mr Judge.
153-75—Mooljee and Bomanjee—Gopalgeer Jairamgeer vs Mancorebai widow—Shapurjee and Thacurdass.
278-75—Mr Balkrishan and B—Pranjiwundass Jugjeewundass vs Williara Loudon—Tyabjee and Sayani.
273-75—Fletcher and Smith—Nurrotum Crustnajee vs Sakurbai widow and another—Mr Balkrishna and B.
230-75—In person—Mahomed Kassum and others vs Manomed Salan and others—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 10.

Mackenzie, Lieut, Bombay 3rd Regt N I, on leave, from Ahmedabad.
Murray, Lieut, Bombay R A, on leave, from Nusseerabad.

DECEMBER 11.

Watling, Surg Major, Bombay Army Med Dept, on leave, from Poona.
Bird, Col, Bengal Retired List, on retirement, from Mhow.

DECEMBER 12.

Crawford, Captain, Bombay 68th Light Infantry, on leave, from Indore.
Impey, Lieut, Madras 107th Regt, on duty, from Deolalee.
Archer, Surg Major, Bombay Med Dept, from leave, from Matheran.
Creagh, Lieut Col, Bombay Staff Corps, on leave, from Poona.

DECEMBER 13.

Vyse Brig Genl, Bombay Staff, on leave, from Kurrachee.
Cowen, Dy Surg Genl, Madras Army Med Dept, on duty, from Secundrabad.
Clarke, Lieut Col, Bombay R A, on duty, from Kurrachee.
Jacob, Captain, Bombay Staff, on duty, from Ahmedabad.
Ottley, Lieut, Bengal N E,

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE PRINCE AT MADRAS.

MADRAS, 13TH DEC.

The Prince arrived here this morning from Trichinopoly under the usual salutes, and was most brilliantly received at the Railway Station by the Governor and other high officials, besides the Chiefs of Travancore, Cochin and Vizianagram and the Prince of Arcot.

There was a large assembly of Europeans in the Station. The Municipality address of welcome was read on alighting, to which the Prince replying expressed his gratification at the reception in a few cordial words.

The procession to Government House then moved off. The streets were densely lined with people who gave a hearty reception. The most striking scene, however, along the route was the gathering of 14,000 children, who sang God bless the Prince of Wales as he passed. The beautiful dresses of the girls, the various colours and ornaments incidental to the different castes, presented a most charming picture.

The Prince held a grand levee at one o'clock. There will be a grand banquet at Government House to-night followed by fireworks. The Prince afterwards proceeds to Guindy Park, remaining there in seclusion till to-morrow, being the anniversary of the Prince Consort's death.

THE AMERICAN COTTON CROP.

LONDON, 11TH DEC.

The crop of Cotton is estimated by the Agricultural Bureau at Washington as exceeding 4 millions of bales.

LONDON, 11TH DEC., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats firm.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet.
Fair Dholleras 4 11/16d.
Exchange on India ..... 1s. 9¾d.
Oriental Bank Shares £45
Chartered ,, ,, ... £17
Do Mercantile ,, ... £24
Hongkong and Shanghai £24
5 per cent. Rupee Paper 92
4½ do. do. 92
4s do. do. 86
Total Coin in the Bank of France..£65,250,000
,, Notes in circulation £95,500,000
3 per cent. Consols for Account 94
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872 104

The sum of £108,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England, destination unknown.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.

13TH DECEMBER.

Maximum time occupied by messages in transit from United Kingdom to Bombay, 5 hours 24 minutes.
Minimum time, 52 minutes.
Average time occupied, 2 hours 40 minutes.

STEAMER REPORTS.

MADRAS, 13TH DEC., 11-15 A.M.

H.M.S. Raleigh, from Trincomalee; anchored at 8-25 A.M.

TRINCOMALEE, 13TH DEC., 10-8 A.M.

H.M.S. Serapis, from Tuticorin, arrived this morning.

TRINCOMALEE, 13TH DEC., 12-50 P.M.

H.M.S. Narcissus and Immortalite arrived from Colombo this morning.

GALLE, 13TH DEC., 1-54 P.M.

French Steamer Amazone, from Aden, arrived.

It is reported that a new appointment, that of an Astronomer Royal for India, is to be created, and that Colonel Tennant, R.E., will be the first incumbent.

A *Gazette of India* extraordinary was published on Friday last, containing the new rules, under the provisions of the St. Petersburg Telegraph Conference, which are to come into force on the 1st of January next.

THE Quartermaster General's Department has just published a map of the country round Delhi, where the manœuvres of the troops of the Camp of Exercise will be held, in eight sheets on linen on a scale of four inches to a mile.

LATEST advices from Singapore, Nov. 27, state that H. E. Sir William Jervois is at Penang, and will probably remain there some time, as it was then within only a few days of his intended gubernatorial visit to that Settlement.

HIS Highness the Maharaja Scindia, accompanied by his Dewan, eight Sirdars, and two hundred followers, arrived at Agra on Thursday evening. The salute was fired on Friday morning. His Highness left by train for Benares and Calcutta on Friday evening.

A BREACH of promise of marriage case was decided by Mr. Justice Phear in the High Court, Calcutta, on Thursday last, with damages Rs. 7,000. The Judge estimated the damages according to the income of the defendant. The case was that of Grace Ellen Adams *vs.* Charles Piffard Hill. The damages claimed were Rs. 10,000.

THE Mahomedan nobleman of Hyderabad (Deccan) who is now travelling in Kattywar, paid a visit to the Rajkumar College on the 9th inst. He was very much pleased with the conversations he had had with the young Chiefs. On leaving the precincts of the College, he presented Rs. 300 to the College Library. He was enthusiastically cheered by the College boys when he left them.

MR. BULLEN SMITH is the Sheriff elect of Calcutta for the coming year. It is customary, the Calcutta *Statesman* says, for the Chief Justice to send in three names for the appointment, the name of the gentleman selected by the Government alone being disclosed. Sir Richard Couch is understood to have recommended Mr. Roberts and Rajendralala Mitra to his successor, but Sir Richard Garth would, of course, be unfettered in his choice.

ACCORDING to the Calcutta *Statesman* there has been a split in the Political Department for some months past. Mr. Aitchison goes on furlough (honourable retirement), the *Statesman* believes, in February, on the condition that he comes back as Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab. It is a wrong to Mr. Aitchison, we are told, to hold him answerable for the astonishing errors of the last year or two. Mr. Aitchison is to go on the principle that "a bad workman always complains of his tools."

Telegraphic news has been received at Shanghai of the suspension of Messrs. Russel and Sturgis and Peel Hubble and Co., of Manila. The *China Mail* of the 10th anticipates the announcement; mentioning that "rumours are in circulation that Messrs. Russel & Sturgis have suspended payment, the liabilities being some twenty million Dollars. This includes large sums on deposit. It is thought that the suspension is only temporary, and we trust that this old and respected firm will shortly be able to arrange matters satisfactorily. The s. s. Albay has, meanwhile, been attached by three Hongkong firms."

THE *Straits Times* of Dec. 1 states that there is a report current that some unpleasantness has occurred between Kalantan and Tringanu, two native States on the east coast of the Peninsula, forming, with Pahang, the eastern boundary of Perak. The *Times* has been unable to authenticate the truth of this report, or to ascertain any particulars as to the cause or origin of the quarrel, if quarrel there be. Both States are nominally feudatories of Siam, and if they come to blows, doubtless the Lord of the White Elephant will intervene, and altogether there seems a prospect of lively times generally throughout the Peninsula.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor of the Straits Settlements has been pleased to make the following appointments temporarily during the present crisis in the State of Perak:—

The Hon'ble Major J. F. A. McNair, R.A., to be Senior Commissioner attached to Her Majesty's Forces during the operations in Perak.

Mr. W. E. Maxwell to be Deputy Commissioner under the Hon'ble Major J. F. A. McNair, R.A.

Major S. Dunlop, R.A., to be Commissioner attached to Her Majesty's Forces during the operations in Perak.

Mr. F. A. Swettenham to be Deputy Commissioner under Major S. Dunlop, R.A.

Mr. F. R. Goudlob will perform the duties of Magistrate, Province Wellesley, during the absence of Mr. W. E. Maxwell in Perak.

Captain B. Douglas will perform the duties of Assistant Resident Selangore during the absence of Mr. Swettenham.

THE China papers record the painfully sudden death of Commander Stopford, of H. M. Gunboat Hornet, which occurred on Sunday afternoon, the 14th November, while he was shooting some distance up the Soochow Creek. He left Shanghai after tiffin, in a house-boat, accompanied by one of his officers, apparently in his accustomed health; and suddenly fell dead in a field where he was shooting, soon after landing. His body was brought back to Shanghai and placed in the General Hospital, from whence the funeral took place on the 16th November. The *cortège* which comprised the naval officers of the ships in harbour and a number of the Consular and other leading officials of the port, started from the General Hospital at half past three, the Volunteer Band leading. The Hornet anchored in Hongkew breach firing minute guns meanwhile. The sight was a pretty and impressive one.

THE memorial to the Viceroy, on behalf of Ameer Khan, has been numerously signed. It bears now the signatures of upwards of fifteen hundred persons, representing nearly all sections of the Calcutta community, the profession, public assemblies, &c. As regards the members of the legal profession, with the exceptions of the Advocate General and the Standing Counsel the memorial has been signed by all the barristers and attorneys. Mr. Macrae, in addition to his name, has put in a minute on the subject of Ameer Khan's imprisonment. Several members of the British Indian Association are among the memorialists, including Rajah Jotendro Mohun Tagore, Bahadoor. The memorial is to be submitted to the Viceroy, now that His Excellency has returned to the metropolis. It might perhaps be as well to submit it first to inspection to see if it is "influentially" signed, remarks the *Indian Daily News*.

WITH regard to the rapid deterioration of the telegraph cables in the Singapore waters, Mr. Bennett Pell, General Manager of the Telegraph Company at Singapore, writes to the *Straits Times*, on November 18, as follows:—"I was greatly surprised on reading a paragraph in your issue of yesterday stating that "the rapid deterioration of the cable in these waters is due to the ravages of insects or worms." Such an unqualified statement is likely to seriously mislead investors in cable property, and I should therefore feel obliged by your informing the public that the Batavia cable, to which you particularly refer, has not deteriorated an iota since its manufacture; but, on the contrary, its electrical condition is positively better at the present moment than when first submerged. With the exception of one or two breaks through ship's anchors, some of our cables *have never had an electrical fault in them*, and one of these lies for several miles close to the Batavia cable. It can therefore scarcely be right to speak of the *rapid deterioration and destruction of cables* in the manner you have done in the paragraph above referred to. Just before the unfortunate break occurred in our Penang-Madras section, this cable was in as perfect a condition as it is possible for any telegraph cable to be, and the rupture is in all probability due to some submarine volcanic eruption. No insect or worm could cut off communication in such a manner.

THE following news from Acheen is published in the *Penang Gazette* of Dec. 1:—"Although there has been hardly any fighting during several months, and no territory lost or gained, still matters are beginning to look brighter for the Dutch. Owing, no doubt, to various hygienic measures, the state of health in the Dutch camp is decidedly favourable, and in the month of October were 10 days, passed without a single death among the European troops. The Artesian well supplies sufficient water of good quality, the ice machine is in good working order, the railway from Oelehleh, the village where the landing place is situated, to Kotta Rajah, (a distance of about three miles) is fast approaching its completion, the iron pier is already constructed, numerous substantial buildings are in course of erection and road-making is vigorously carried on. Judging from the numerous retail traders of all nationalities, who leave Penang for the Dutch settlements at Acheen, one would think the place must soon become a populous, thriving town, more especially since the disappearance of epidemic diseases. General Pel having now returned, and the battalions having been brought up to their full strength, we may soon expect to hear that the Dutch have made further advances into their enemy's territory. We are informed that Rigas on the West Coast, and Langsa on the East Coast, both hitherto hostile States, have expressed their desire to submit to the Netherlands."

THE following is the memorial to the Bishop of Calcutta in which His Lordship was requested to consecrate the Memorial Church at Cawnpore:—

To the Right Reverend Father in God, Robert, by Divine permission Lord Bishop of Calcutta and Metropolitan in India and the Island of Ceylon.

THE MEMORIAL OF

Clarmont J. Daniell, Collector and Magistrate; Henry B. Drew, Colonel Commanding at Cawnpore; James H. Prinsep, Judge of Cawnpore; Oswyd Vaux Esq., D. A. Commissary General; Frederick Wheeler, Cantonment Magistrate; John F. Scobell, Chaplain of Cawnpore, in the Archdeaconry of Calcutta within your Lordship's diocese and jurisdiction, being some of the subscribers to the Church undermentioned and some of the residents of the station of Cawnpore, professing the doctrines of the Church of England, and in communion with the Church of Ireland and other countries in the same communion whose names are hereunto subscribed—

Sheweth,—That the Church at Cawnpore Cantonments to be called "The Memorial Church of All Souls," and which Church has been built by public contribution, stands on a piece of land to west of and adjoining the walls and buttresses: one hundred and fifty-two feet; and in width from north to south eighty feet; and that the ground within which such Church is built, is in length on the south side 1,153 feet, on the north side 1,153 feet; in width on the west side 152 feet; on the west side 152 feet. That the said new Church hath not been consecrated.

That such Church is at present provided with all things requisite for divine service.

Your memorialists therefore pray that your Lordship will be pleased by virtue of your pastoral and episcopal office to separate the said Church and ground from all profane uses, and to consecrate the same to the honour and worship of the Almighty God according to the custom of the Church of England, and assign it to be perpetually the Church of "All Souls" at Cawnpore aforesaid to the aforesaid worship and use.

THE Tientsin correspondent of the *North China Herald* announces the death of Mr. Avery. He writes as follows:—"We were grieved to learn of the death, on Monday afternoon, the 8th Nov., of the Hon. Benjamin P. Avery, at the U. S. Legation in Peking. His disease was complicated, and his illness very short. He arrived just a year ago. He has been in poor health since his arrival, and we understand has not been in robust health for years. He was formerly editor of the *Overland Monthly*. His ministerial duties have not prevented his indulging his literary taste; and since coming to China, he has furnished several articles for the public press. He was modest and retiring, yet very genial as a companion, and we are very sorry that his career in China has been so brief. The remains of the late Mr. Avery are to be taken to California, where he expressed a wish to be interred. They have been embalmed by Drs. Bushell and Bretschneider with this object, and are to be taken from Peking to Tientsin by boat on the 16th. The Taung-li-Yamen have offered a guard of honour to Tientsin, and it is thought likely that Li-Hung-chang will furnish one from thence to Shanghai. The Taung-li-Yamen have also sent to Mrs. Avery a handsome Chinese stroll, reciting the virtues of the deceased Minister. On arrival at Tientsin the coffin will be taken to the U. S. Consulate, where it will lie in state until removed to the vessel which is to carry it to Shangai. It is possible the U. S. S. Monocacy may be detailed for this purpose.—A missionary, the Rev. Mr. Holcombe, who was acting as Secretary of Legation in the absence of Dr. Williams, takes care of the Legation, pending receipt of instructions from Washington."

HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY and suite reached Calcutta between half-past eight and nine o'clock on Thursday morning. The special train conveying His Excellency arrived at the Howrah Station precisely at half-past eight o'clock, and his Lordship was met on the platform by Sir Richard Temple, M.P., Mr. C. T. Buckland, Mr. Hogg, and others, the East Indian Railway Volunteers, under Captain Hart, presenting arms. In the compound of the station house, a detachment of the 40th Regiment, with band and colours, was drawn up as a guard of honour, and after a few minutes' conversation with those present, Lord Northbrook, Miss Baring, and Colonel Earle drove off in the first State carriage, the rest of the suite following in the others, attended by the Viceroy's Body-guard. Going up the grand stairs, the Viceroy was met by Sir Henry Norman and other gentlemen, who had assembled for the purpose, and, after the usual greeting, retired. He was received at Government House by a guard of honour of the Calcutta Volunteers, composed of the whole regiment, which turned out strong on the occasion, the *Englishman* reports, the morning field state showing that there were 460 of all ranks on parade, exclusive of the cadet companies, and nearly a hundred men who have not as yet been provided with green uniforms. The regiment paraded at head-quarters at 7 A.M., and on the way to Government House met the Eastern Bengal Railway Volunteers in Esplanade Row. The latter had marched from Sialdah, accompanied by the band of Nawab Abdul Ghani Mia, which had been kindly lent for the occasion. Just as Colonel Walton was about to dismiss the volunteers, he was sent for by the Viceroy, who expressed himself highly pleased at the manner in which the volunteers had turned out, and also said that he should like to see the whole regiment on parade before the Prince of Wales arrived, and he desired the Colonel to convey his thanks to the regiment.

COMPARING the results of the districts of the Punjab, for which complete returns have been received, the total deaths registered in the week ending the 13th November were 13,958 against 13,841 in the previous week. Twenty-four deaths were registered under the head of cholera, the number in the previous week being 31. Only 2 villages have been infected in the week. Up to date the total number of villages that have been infected is 665. The cholera deaths shown by districts were as follows:—Gurdaspur 16, Rohtak 3, Delhi 2, Hissar 1, Kangra 1, Sialkot 1. Cholera in an epidemic form has almost ceased. There is only one place in which it maintains this character, *viz.*, the village of Talabpur, in the Gurdaspur district, which had 9 of the 16 deaths registered in that district. Two villages of the district became newly infected, *viz.*, Blur, which had 1 death, and Hassanpur 2. In the districts of Rohtak, Delhi, Hissar, Kangra and Sialkot the disease was entirely confined to previously-infected places—3 deaths were registered in the town of Rohtak, 2 in the city of Delhi, 1 in the town of Bhiwani in the Hissar district, 1 in the village of Hatvas in the Kangra district, and 1 in the village of Kot Kalan in the Sialkot district. Fifty-four deaths were registered under the head of small-pox, against 65 in the previous week. Umballa, Gurgaon, Jhang, Mooltan, Shahpur and Peshawur are the districts most affected by the disease, though in none of them has it as yet assumed an epidemic character. Great mortality continues to prevail in the districts of Jullundur, Hoshiarpur, Gurdaspur, Amritsar, Lahore and Sialkot. Montgomery and Mooltan also are very unhealthy. The rest of the districts continue healthy, considering the season of the year. Most of the large towns are suffering from a high rate of mortality. The town of Tanda Urmar continues excessively sickly. The deaths registered in the week give an annual death-rate of 335 per mille of population. There were 632 male and 592 female births registered.

BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT WORKHOUSE.—There were in all sixteen European vagrants in the Government Workhouse yesterday.

THE SUMATRA.—The Italian mail steamer Sumatra, Captain Caboara, left Aden for Bombay at 7 P.M. on Sunday, the 12th instant.

H. M.'s 44TH REGIMENT.—Another detachment of H. M.'s 44th Regiment from Kamptee to Secunderabad passed through Poona on Friday last.

THE REV. C. J. HINKSON.—We are given to understand that the Rev. C. J. Hinkson, Principal of the Diocesan School, will resume his duties at Parell and Sewree from the 1st proximo.

THE CHINCHWAD JUTTRA.—This Juttra commenced yesterday, and will continue all this week. There are crowds of native passengers at present going up and down the line from Bombay to the Goolburga and other fairs.

ASSAULTING A POLICEMAN.—John Holland, a European seaman, was yesterday convicted at the Fort Police Court, by Mr. P. Ryan, of assaulting a police constable No. 285 B, and was sentenced to fourteen days' rigorous imprisonment in the Common Jail.

THEFT OF WEARING APPAREL.—A Camatee, named Boojonga Yellaps, was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of stealing five pieces of wearing apparel, the property of one Hussain Farreedbhoy, and was sentenced to one month's hard labour in the Common Jail.

THE B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—Messrs. Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servae and Co. have, we understand, received the contract for landing stores, &c., for the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, and loading the same into trucks. The contract is to last for three years.

THEFT.—Ismail Ahmed and Abdool Ally were yesterday convicted by the Senior Magistrate, Mr. C. P. Cooper, of stealing a dhotur belonging to one Jactoomull Buckoomull. The first prisoner was sentenced to one month and the second to three months' rigorous imprisonment in the Common Jail.

M. D. EXAMINATION.—Dr. Anna Moreshwar Kunte, B. A., L. M., has successfully passed the M. D. Examination of the Bombay University. He is the first B. A., L. M., and the only native Doctor of Medicine ever passed on this side of India. He is at present Demonstrator of Anatomy in the Grant Medical College.

OBSTRUCTING A THOROUGHFARE.—Dhoosa Yebjee and three other oil dealers were yesterday adjudged guilty by Mr. P. Ryan, at the Fort Police Court, of obstructing a public thoroughfare at Mandvie, and were fined Rs. 5 each, and further to defray the expenses incurred by the executive police for cartage in removing the obstruction.

ASSAULTING A WOMAN.—Bhola Tookaram and two other Hindoos were yesterday charged at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. P. Ryan, with assaulting a woman named Jeejee. Upon the evidence adduced the first two defendants were convicted and sentenced each to one month's hard labour in the Common Jail, while the third was acquitted.

H. M.'s HOUSE OF CORRECTION.—There were in all 334 prisoners in H. M.'s House of Correction yesterday. Of these 113 prisoners were under sentences by the High Court, 188 by the Magistrates of Police, 1 by the Court of Petty Sessions, 29 by military courts-martial, and 3 by naval courts-martial. Of the prisoners 287 were natives and the remaining 47 Europeans.

H. M.'s COMMON JAIL.—There were in all 302 prisoners in H. M.'s Common Jail yesterday. On the criminal side there were 244 prisoners, including 11 women, of whom 25 were non-labour prisoners, and 219 hard labour. On the civil side there were 58 prisoners, including 4 women. Of these latter 9 prisoners were under warrants from the High Courts, and 49 from the Small Causes Court.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF GOA.—His Grace the Archbishop of Goa will visit the Church of Our Lady of Salvation at Daddr to-morrow at 7-30 A.M., and will hold a confirmation, after which the usual distribution of prizes to St. John's School, as well as the girls' school of the Sacred Heart of Jesus and Mary will take place at about 12 o'clock. The public are requested to attend on the occasion.

DANGER IN CAZEE SYED STREET.—A correspondent writes as follows with regard to the frequent occurrence of fires lately:—"This morning as I was passing the Cazee Syed Street, at about 6 A.M., I observed a row of smithies working their furnaces, which were emitting large quantities of smoke, and doing damage to the neighbourhood. The sparks and fiery dust flying about have already damaged one or two houses in its immediate vicinity, and if a stop be not put to the same, I apprehend some terrible conflagration will take place. As fires are now frequent, I appeal to the Municipal authorities to look into this matter at once.

PICK POCKETS.—A Mahomedan, named Abdool Kadur, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Girgaum Police Court, of stealing a purse from the pocket of one Narotum Pursotum at the Grant Road railway station, and was sentenced to two months' hard labour in the House of Correction.—One Hussen Hajee, described in the charge sheet as a Mogul piece-goods seller, was convicted by the same Magistrate of stealing a purse containing cash and sundries of the aggregate value of Rs. 50 from the pocket of one Lalloomull Motoomull at the Churney Road railway station on Saturday evening last, and was sentenced to six months' hard labour in the House of Correction.

ASSAULTING SHIP CAPTAINS.—John Marney, a seaman of the British ship Tivoli, was charged yesterday at the Fort Police Court, by Mr. C. P. Ryan, with assaulting Mr. W. Greig, the master of that ship. He was adjudged guilty and sentenced to two weeks' hard labour in the Common Jail.—Robert Davenport was also charged yesterday, before the same Magistrate, with assaulting Captain Mann, of the S.S. Guy Mannering, and for using indecent and abusive language. The defendant, who is a fireman of the above vessel, appears to have committed the assault while under the influence of liquor. He was adjudged guilty and fined Rs. 10, with the alternative of one week's rigorous imprisonment.

DEATH OF A CONVICT.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Sunday at H. M.'s House of Correction, on view of the body of Baylia bin Bija, a prisoner in the above jail, who was admitted on the 18th November 1873 under a warrant signed by M. W. Daniel, Esq., Session Judge of Nassick. Deceased was under sentence of ten years' rigorous imprisonment for culpable homicide not amounting to murder. He was placed to hard labour and performed it until the 7th inst., when he was admitted into the Jail Hospital, where he remained until the time of his death, which took place at 4 P. M. on that day. Upon the evidence adduced, a verdict was recorded that death was caused by acute bronchitis.

CHARGES BY THE OFFICIAL TRUSTEE.—At the High Court yesterday, in a suit heard before Mr. Justice Green in reference to the estate of a deceased person, counsel complained of what he called the extravagant charge proposed to be made by the official trustee, Mr. Loudon, for collecting and distributing the monies, and asked that a private trustee be appointed. Mr. Loudon proposed to charge 3 per cent. on the monies coming in, that is on the capital, and 3 per cent. on the monies to be paid out by him, that is 6 per cent, in all, which, Mr. Farran submitted, was an extravagant charge. The name of a private trustee was suggested, which was not agreed to by one of the parties; and the matter was allowed to stand over.

ROBBING THE OFFICE OF A SESSION JUDGE.—Several valuable documents have been abstracted from the office of the Judge and Session Judge of Belgaum. No clue has been found that can lead to their discovery, but the police in the Belgaum and Poona districts are on the alert.—*Deccan Herald*, Dec. 13.

DRILL.—The whole of the infantry regiments of Poona were out on Friday last. There is a great deal of drilling and musketry practice going on at present, under the direction of H. E. the Commander-in-Chief and the General of this division. Sir Charles Staveley intends to make a tour in the Southern Mahratta Country after the Christmas holidays, while Lord Mark Kerr will be absent on good deal on inspection duty during the remainder of the cold weather. Hence the urgency with which military work is done now in Poona.—*Id.*

CHILDREN'S FETE.—General Lord Mark Kerr, C. B., Commanding the Poona Division of the Army, gave a *fete* to the children of the 2-15th Regiment last Saturday evening. Everything was done to make the little party as happy as possible, and the good General himself took an active part in all the fun. The children of the 2-15 h were afraid that they were to be left out by the General in the entertainments given to the soldiers' children, European and native, as they enjoyed the treat doubly on that account. The good General, as they all call him, remembered them.—*Id.*

THE POONA SCHOOL CHILDREN ENTERTAINED BY LORD MARK KERR.—The Major General gave the girls of the Convent and Saint Ann's Schools an entertainment at his bungalow on Thursday night last, which was not only pleasing to the children, but also to a great number of ladies and gentlemen who were making themselves very useful in the way of waiting on the little ladies at table. The young folks were regaled with tea, cakes and fruit of every kind. His Lordship seemed highly delighted and was not backward in showing his delight; for he was tripping it about on the light fantastic toe with many of the girls to the music of one of the many native bands we have in Poona at present. There were upwards of 200 children, and the tables were covered with everything enticing for the little ones to eat, and very excellent tea to wash it all down. Merry-go-rounds, elephants, and some very good fireworks were provided for the occasion, and all present seemed to enjoy themselves most heartily, his Lordship and Aid-de Camp not the least pleased of the whole party. At about 7 o'clock, the children collected round a cluster of lamps, where his Lordship and all the ladies and gentlemen assembled to hear the children sing the old Scotch song of Auld Lang Syne. After which followed God save the Queen, when the children marched home, each one more delighted than the other with their evening's entertainment. Lord Mark Kerr certainly deserves the highest praise for his kindness in giving these schools this *fete*, considering that the most of the girls are poor orphans and a treat like this seldom may be the means of, for the time, driving from the minds of the poor children their present forlorn state. Long life to Major General Lord Mark Kerr, C. B.—*Deccan Herald.*

THE CORPORATION.—The Municipal Corporation of Bombay appears to be a great success. It contains in it every variety of character, the young and the old, and the grave and the gay. Questions seem to be debated there with perfect freedom, and even in dreary discussions, such as the discussion on municipal gas lamps, humour is not wanting. If this be so, if the Corporation is a success, and is growing in power and influence, it is then better to extend the municipal franchise, for we are perfectly satisfied in our mind, after a few years will elapse, that the householders to whom the franchise is at present confined will become so strong as to make it very difficult for public opinion to bear upon the Government with a view to a change of the present municipal constituton of the city. For already the Corporation is growing very powerful, and it will be the interest, we believe, of the landholders to exert their utmost against any extension of the municipal franchise, as it is certain that any change of this sort will, to a great extent, limit the prerogatives which are theirs at the present moment. Mr. Khote is known for his sympathies towards those who live not in humble places, but in mansions. Mr. Khote is the intimate friend of Mr. Khote. Mr. Shantaram Narayan is a pleader, and he holds a brief for those who can pay him glittering silver and gold. Mr. P. M. Mehta, a pompous pedant, always saying something in praise of Mr. Maclean, despises from his soul the common people and the poor Hindoos. But our acquaintance with men of the stamp of Mr. Khote and Mr. Nanabhai is not very extensive. But we think that with them and their associates, the other members of the Corporation, whom we are willing to recognize as the friends of freedom and the friends of the poor, will find it rather difficult to cope. Mr. Kirkham may bring against them his pointed sentences, and his distinct elocution. Two or three Parsees, with good intentions but poor abilities, will get up on their legs, and shake their bodies to and for and wave their hands in air. Mr. Dadabhai will talk reason and sense in forcible English. Mr. Nowroji will lift his body up, with the agility of a cricketer, put spectacles on, and in disjointed sentences, express his cordial concurrence with what his friend, and C. I. Railway Company, and loading the other Parsee friend, Mr. Dadabhai." Mr. Bomanjee Pestonjee can afford to be humorous at all times, like Sir Wilfrid Lawson going on a crusade against the publicans, and will quote verses from Milton's Allegro. But the reformers do not know what tough fight they will have to be engaged in, for who can stand with a powerful front against intrigues and numbers combined?—*Guzerat Mitra.*

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s S. S. GESLONG, Captain C. Fraser, sailed yesterday for Aden and Suez, with the English Mails and Mr. Hoodson as an additional passenger for Brindisi.

THE NARIAD SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

THE case of the Nariad Spinning and Weaving Company *vs.* Anandjee Visram, of which a short report was given in our last issue, was called on for further hearing yesterday before Mr. Justice Green at the High Court. Mr. Marriott and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Jeff rson and Payne, appeared for the plaintiffs. The Advocate General, with Mr. Latham and Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Shapurjee and Thakurdass, appeared for the defendant. The evidence of two witnesses called on behalf of the defendant was finished on Saturday last. The defendant did not prove to the hilt the case as intended to have been set forth before the court. None of the witnesses given in our report, as made on behalf of the defendant were incorrect. For instance, the manuscript memorandum of association was signed by 86 persons representing 241 shares, not 211 shares as alleged. Calls had been paid on 190 shares, not 135 shares as alleged; while it appears that the principal alterations in the registered memorandum, of which the defendant complained consisted in this, that the shares were subject to be subdivided into shares of Rs. 500 or Rs. 250 each by a special resolution of the shareholders in general meeting assembled; and the word mills was substituted for mill. These alterations were, moreover, under the company's Act, inoperative and ineffectual. The facts admitted in the correspondence between the parties were confined to the alterations in the registered memorandum of association; and it was not admitted by the plaintiffs that the numbers of shares allotted to certain parties had been at all altered in the printed memorandum, from what they were in the manuscript memorandum. Yesterday Mr. Inverarity, on behalf of the plaintiffs, replied on the whole case, remarking that a large number of the members of the company were highly respectable and experienced mercantile men; and that the alterations referred to were made more for the benefit of the company than otherwise. His Lordship took time to consider his judgment in the case.

MR. ELLIOT, C.S.

THE short administration of Mr. Elliot, who acted for some time as Director of Public Instruction in Berar, and who is now appointed tutor and guardian to H. H. the Gaekwar, seems to have favourably impressed the educational subordinates of Berar. A meeting of the members of the Educational Department of the province and the citizens of Akola was held there on the 30th of November last for the purpose of presenting an address to Mr. Elliot on his departure from Berar. We quote the following from the address:—

Under your strict but just superintendence all the schools in Berar have received a very healthy tone. You was you who infused life and spirit into the middle-class schools. You followed the policy of promoting deserving men in the department, while at the same time you brought in new men from the Bombay Presidency to fill up the vacancies for which there were no competent men on the spot. The interest you took in the welfare of the department was intense, and cannot be too highly praised. As regards intercourse with natives, your bearing was open to all, and as regards the way in which you treated them, it is sufficient to say you were a thorough gentleman.

We are glad to read such a pleasing account of the educational labours of Mr. Elliot in Berar. As to his treatment of natives, in which, the address says, he was a "thorough gentleman," Mr. Shriram Bhicajee Jatar made the following remarks after the address was read:—

I would say only one thing. You are aware, sir, that various circumstances have combined to keep the European and native communities at a great distance from each other and this circumstance, as every body knows, is liable to create distrust and misunderstanding. Now I know from sufficient experience that you tried your best to diminish this distance as much as possible. You will be long remembered, sir, in this province as one of those who take delight in endeavouring to make themselves acquainted with native manners and character, who treat the natives and even subordinates in a kind and courteous manner, and who though scrupulously just in awarding rewards and punishments, have always the good of the community at heart. It is but natural that your departure is highly lamented as the recent change in the administration of this department, but at the same time we deeply regret the circumstance that the department has lost the services of a hard-working and highly intelligent officer, whose sense of duty is only equalled by his indefatigable industry.

Mr. Elliot in replying to the address paid a handsome compliment to the members of the Berar Education Department. We extract the following from Mr. Elliot's reply:—

On this point I wish to say a few words. The Government of India has decided upon making an experiment in Berar, and for the first time has committed a whole department to the care of a native gentleman. I trust that the experiment may succeed; but, remember, it rests less upon the new Director—I have only for a few days had the pleasure, of Mr. Narayen Bhai's acquaintance, but have formed a high opinion of his practical good sense—than upon you all who are to work with him. The present prosperity of the Educational Department is, I think, less owing to the exertions of Dr. Sinclair and Mr. Candy than to the zealous co-operation these gentlemen always received from Deputy Educational Inspectors like Messrs. Shriram Bicoojee and Zulfeed din, from assistants in the High Schools like Mr. Vishnu Moreshwar, head clerk, like Mr. Waman Balajee, curator, like Mr. Waman Krishna and masters in the middle and lower class schools, such as I see present here to-day. I am glad that when the time came when the department was to be handed over to the direction of a native gentleman, it could be said that there always existed a very friendly feeling between the English officers at the head of the department and his subordinates. I am not referring so much to the kindness which has led you to convene this meeting as to the greater proof you have shown of your good will in raising a subscription to found a scholarship in memory of the late Dr. Sinclair, a sincere token of your friendship.—*Native Opinion.*

TIFFIN BASKETS Gilt with Compartments for Plates, Knives and Forks, Bottles, Tumblers, &c. WAVOO and COMPANY, Church Gate Street and Rampart Row, Bombay.

THE ASSAULT BY PARSEES ON MR. LEE-WARNER.

HEARING OF THE CROSS-SUMMONS, AND THE JUDGMENT.

THE trial of the nine Parsees charged with assaulting Mr. Lee-Warner in Jugjeevan Keeka Street, on the 24th of November, was resumed before Mr. Cooper, at the Fort Police Court, yesterday.

Mr. Cleveland put in certified copies of the original records of the three previous convictions against the first prisoner, Bomonjee Edoljee, for assaults.

This concluded the case.

The Court then proceeded to hear the cross-summons granted to Bomonjee Edoljee against Mr. Lee-Warner.

The Magistrate charged Mr. Lee-Warner in the usual way, and he pleaded "not guilty."

Bomonjee Edoljee was then called, and in answer to Mr. Pherozesha Mehta, said he was a dubash, and resided in the Fort, and occasionally at Bandora. He remembered Wednesday, the 24th of November, on which day he attended a funeral party to the Towers of Silence. On the return of the party, consisting of six shigrams, they passed through Jugjeevan Keeka Street. He was in the first carriage, and from behind he heard a loud cry that the shigram drivers were being beaten. He looked out behind to see what was the matter, and in doing so he knocked his turban off into the street. He saw Mr. Lee-Warner driving up in his dog-cart behind, and hitting the shigramwallas as he advanced. At this time, two bullock carts approached from the opposite direction, and consequently the dog-cart could not pass further. He got out of the shigram to pick up his turban, which at that time lay near the front legsof Mr. Lee-Warner's horse. He caught hold of the horse's reins by one hand, in order that the animal might not advance upon him, and stooped to pick up his turban with his other hand, when Mr. Lee-Warner struck at him with his whip. He put his turban on his head and stood, holding the reins. He spoke to the sahib in English, and asked what reason he had for striking him, accompanying the question with a request for his name. The other Parsees then began to get out of the shigrams and he called out to them in Guzeratee not to touch the sahib. Mr. Lee-Warner called out to him to let go the reins, and he replied in English that he would let go if the sahib would give him his name. The sahib called out—"No, let go the reins," and he again said he would let go if the sahib would give his name. Mr. Lee-Warner then became vexed and got out of his dog-cart and approached him with the words "will you let go the reins." He said he would not let go unless the sahib gave his name and Mr. Lee-Warner then snatched his hand from the reins, and knocked him down. He had not then made an attempt to strike the sahib in any way; or to put himself into a fighting attitude. While he was on the ground, a fight took place between the sahib and the other Parsees. After he got up, he went to sit down on the wooden planking of a shop-front at the side of the road, and the sahib came and sat down by him. Some one in the crowd threw a chair on them, and when he saw the chair coming he raised his hand to ward off the blow. The chair struck against the sahib's hand and fell down. Mr. Lee-Warner was then sitting beside him. After that, the people dispersed, and a police policemen came up. He told the policemen the sahib had struck him, and asked them to take him to the chowkey. They all went to the chowkey, and he told the European constable there that the sahib had struck him and knocked him down. Mr. Lee-Warner also spoke to the constable, and to Mr. Mills, who arrived while they were there; and the result was that the sahib drove away in his dog-cart, and he was ordered to be put in chowkey. He asked the policeman why they emptied him, when he was innocent, but they only told him to go into the cell, and he obeyed their command. He never at any time called out to the Parsees in the crowd to strike the sahib.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lee-Warner—When he got out of the shigram, he was about four feet in front of Mr. Lee-Warner's horse's head, and his puggree was close in front of the horse's feet. His object was merely to recover his turban in safety. He did not constitute himself the champion of the Parsees who had been whipped. Why should he? The whipping had nothing to do with his getting out, or his seizing the horse's head. He did not mention the story of the turban to his counsel, until after Mr. Pherozesha had addressed the court in his defence. He was waiting till he was constituted the complainant, in order to state the circumstances himself. He heard his counsel contend that it was in consequence of his turban being struck off that the assault took place. He instructed his counsel to say so, because as he was a defendant in the other case he did not like to give full instructions to his client; but waited for a better opportunity. Mr. Lee-Warner's whip broke when he was striking him (the witness) with it on the head, and while he was holding the horse, and the sahib was sitting in his dogcart. He (the witness) was in a reclining posture, and was picking up his turban at the time. He spoke in a civil manner to the sahib; and the sahib also spoke civilly to him. He was not in a rage at losing his turban

Birch proceeded up the river to distribute proclamations. It is said that the same day news of the murder was brought to the Pluto before leaving the river. In that case Mr. Birch cannot possibly have reached Rajah Lelah's place, and the murder must have been done at Blanja, or Sultan Ismail's campong, and on Monday the 1st November. Be that as it may, the news reached Singapore by a Government telegram on the evening of Wednesday the 3rd November, and was repeated in a Reuter's telegram next day. Troops were at once despatched in the Pluto and H. E. the Governor followed in person on Friday the 5th. Capt. Innes, R. E., reached Perak river with 60 men of the 10th from Penang on Friday the 5th, and arrived at Banda Bahru, the British Residency, some 50 miles from the mouth on Saturday. On Sunday, the 7th, he started up the river with the object of recovering Mr. Birch's body, and while gallantly leading his men to attack a stockade thrown up where the murder took place, he was killed. Lieuts. Booth and Elliott with eight men were wounded, and so a retreat was necessary. This seems as far as ascertained to have been safely effected to the Residency, with the dead and wounded, and Mr Birch's body, which was found on the river bank. These seem to be the true facts hitherto.

There are numerous stories current all more or less contradictory. There seems to be no doubt that the whole of the Chiefs of inland Perak are up in arms and determined to fight, and there seems grave reason to doubt the good faith and sincerity of Sultan Abdullah We are therefore almost inclined to think that it was a mistake that he and the Laxsamana were not detained when they came on board to declare their innocence to H E. the Governor. Sultan Abdulla, whatever his intentions or inclinations may have been, seems to have been powerless for good and potent for evil ever since his recognition by the British Government. We think there can be no doubt at all with regard to the Mantri of Larcot, and we hope it is true that he is under detention. This man seems incapable of good faith, or of anything but playing fast and loose with all his engagements, and it would not be at all surprising if it is discovered and proved that he has been at the bottom of the whole disturbance, if not one of the prime instigators.

The great problem which our troops will have to solve in putting down this uprising will be how to overcome a natural obstacle, viz., the jungle. That was the difficulty in the Nanning War;—that is the difficulty the Dutch have in Acheen;—that was the difficulty overcome in the Ashantee War. It will be as well, therefore, that our authorities should look this difficulty in the face from the first. Fighting will be but a small part of the business. The enemy will not be visible if he can help it,—will not fight unless it suits him. The axe and spade will therefore have to do the work of sword and rifle. Roads will have to be made, communications opened between the salient points of the country, and forts or stockades built on commanding sites, and for this purpose gangs of coolies must be organized. In this there should not be much difficulty. The authorities have only to state they want coolies to make roads, and we have no doubt they could get 5 to 6,000 sturdy Chinese in a day or two.

(Penang Gazette, Nov. 25)

Affairs at Perak are pretty nearly in the same state that there were in when our last issue was published; there has been no further fighting and reports vary as to what the Malays are doing. One rumour is, that the turbulent spirits have all deserted the country and fled to the Ulu territory in the Sultanate of Selangore; on the other hand, it is reported that stockades are being erected all along the river from Campong Puly Tiga northwards. Be these reports as they may, our authorities have been straining every nerve to prepare for a decisive movement as soon as reinforcements arrive. All the coast has been blockaded from the Larcot to the Birnam rivers. A road is being cut from the Bruas river, to a point opposite Pulo Blanga, from the latter place, a rough road leading to ex-Sultan Ismail's tin mines is in existence. Ismail's principal residence is at this station, and he has always obtained his stores of food, etc., by the Bruas river. Boats of shallow draft, rafts, flats and pontoons have been provided from Singapore and are being built at Banda Baru, to carry our forces up the river and form bridges, etc., when necessary. A coal ship was towed up by the S. S. Fleurs Castle last week and left at Pulo Pankore to supply the steam vessels of the expedition with fuel.

By the information brought down in the opium steamers we learn that H. M's 3rd (Buffs) with a regiment of sepoys, (Goorkhas) and a battery of Artillery were to have left Calcutta in the steamers Arabia and Abyssinia with the sailing transport Caswell in tow. Brigadier General Rose being in command. It is expected that this force will reach Penang about Friday evening or some time on Saturday, and on its arrival, the final arrangements for the campaign will be completed. The S. S. Delhi left yesterday for the Perak river, to bring up General Colborne to arrange details. His Excellency the Governor, who arrived from Perak on the 23rd in the Pluto, accompanied by the Hon'ble Mr. Phillippo, will remain here till matters are in train.

So far as is known at present, a part of the troops from India will proceed at once to the Larcot river. They will land at Tulok Kurtang and march to Simpang, where accomodation has been provided for them; from thence they will proceed via Bukit Gantang, and Gunong Pondok to Qualla Kangsa. This march will occupy about three days at the utmost. Some trouble is expected from a freebooting lot of villagers who inhabit the country to the north of Qualla Kangsa. The principal strongbold of these men is called Kota Lama, and its inhabitants, along with those of Passir Sala, have been always looked upon in Perak as the most warlike and dangerous in the country. The Tomagong of Perak lives near the former place.

As soon as practical after reaching Qualla Kangsa, a combined movement will be made by the British forces; those at the Residency proceeding up to meet the others coming down the river. The latter will probably meet with resistance at the bend in the river below Kampong Singong, where the Bandhara resides. The next large village of importance is Kampong Sengan, belonging to Rajah Yusuff; he has, however, always shown a remarkably friendly front and is apparently at war with the other chiefs of Perak. Pulo Blanga still further down, may be hostile, but ex-Sultan Ismail, who, as stated above, resides here, professes ignorance of everything in connection with Mr. Brich's murder; it is, however, a significant fact that he has never shown up, or offered us any assistance whatsoever since that event happened, and if not a participator in the outrage, he has most undoubtedly been a passive spectator of what preceded and followed it. Twelve miles further down the stream, at a sudden bend, is situated one of the largest villages in Perak named Bota; it can turn out at once upwards of 800 fighting men at a moments notice, who will in all likelihood show fight as they have always been very lukewarm supporters of the Pankore Treaty.

There are only two other villages which are likely to give trouble, viz. Toh Marah near Kampong Lambor, and Kampong Pulo Tiga. The former is a prey to three Pangulus—appointed respectively by Ismail, Abdoolla and the late Sultan Alli; there is however a division in this house, owing to the three Pangulus being at war with one another. At Pulo Tiga, however, matters are, as far as is known, on a different footing, and a stubborn resistance is being prepared for at this point by the troops proceeding north from the British Residency.

Major McN ir proceeded to Larcot last evening as Queen's Commissioner with Mr. Maxwell as his deputy. Major Dunlop with Mr. Swettenham as deputy will be attached to the force at the Residency.

(From the "Penang Gazett e's" Correspondent.)

LAROOT, TUESDAY NOV. 30, 3 P.M.

We arrived in the Arabia off the river this morning between six and seven. The Langkat had got there before us and came alongside to take the troops up the river. About half past ten we started, we got up to Teluk Kurtan where we took Captain Speedy on board and received a Chinese salute [3 guns] Captain Speedy has had a letter from Rajah Ismail. He wishes to know whether the English are going to attack the country or to capture Birch's murderers. He offers to meet the Governor at any stated place on two conditions: firstly, that there be a cessation of hostilities down the river, secondly that his personal safety be guaranteed. This is the only item of news. Maharajah Lelah has only 250 men, but he has called in a hurried levy of wild men of the woods, who use blow pipes with poisoned arrows and are very difficult to catch and exceeding noxious. It was raining fearfully when we arrived; but it has now cleared up. The troops are to endeavour to get on to Simpang this afternoon if possible.

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS

THE NATIVE CHIEFS OF INDIA.

(Times.)

There can no longer be any doubt of the extraordinary effect which the visit of the Prince of Wales has produced in India. Those well-intentioned friends of the native who fancied that he would do nothing but deplore the unjust burden cast upon him may see how inaccurately they interpreted the popular feeling. From the moment the Prince set foot on the shores of India there has been one continuous demonstration, surpassing all that could be expected or imagined of an Asiatic people. It was not only Princes and Chiefs who assembled to welcome him, but the whole population of Bombay swarmed along the road, and as the Royal procession slowly made its way through the dense masses which rose from the ground to the house-tops, the enthusiasm gained the crowd and a welcome was given such as an Indian city has seldom seen. There is no reason to suppose that the first city the Prince has visited is distinguished by exceptional loyalty. It is well known that in every place which he proposes to pass through a similar spirit prevails, and the demonstrations at Bombay are likely to give the tone to the other cities of the Empire. Everywhere the Prince will find on his path a countless multitude of human beings, the monotony of whose lives has been broken by a strange excitement, and who are filled with vague hopes of benefit in the future which his presence shall bring to them and their country. Those who have been subjects and servants as far back as their dim traditions extend, and those who have been conquerors in their day and now find themselves involved in a community of subjection to a strange race will both believe that the visit of the future ruler of the Empire portends some new relations with the governing country which will affect their own destiny. India is a land of diverse and mutually uncommunicative populations, each having its desires, its purposes, its grievances, its aspirations, which it cherishes within itself, and in accordance with which it fears or dislikes the ruler or hopes for advantage from his presence. These feelings are often dull and weak, as accords with an apathetic nature, or with a lot which has been cast in subjection from distant ages. But they are never obliterated, and deep in the hearts of each are traditional desires to

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Total Coin in the Bank of France..	£65,250,000

assert the ideas dormant now and then, but ever ready to awaken their respective aspirations. Within the last twenty years the principles of English liberty have been applied with a boldness which astonishes the Prussian or the Frenchman, and makes some of our own administrators grave. The native politician may say or write what he pleases, and he often uses his freedom after a fashion which would be speedily corrected on the banks of the Seine or the Spree. The native Press gives a voice to the dumb desires of the people, explains their grievances and perhaps suggests to them new ones, acquaints them with the politics and controversies of the West and the machinery by which these are carried on. If even these instructors were absent, the Natives would have their English rulers before their eyes; they would notice their energetic and critical temperament, their disposition for spying out defects, and their capacity for remedying them. Moreover, the Government is continually suggesting to its subjects an examination of their own condition by its commissions and reports, the questions which it asks and the reasonings which it builds on the answers. The consequence is that the native mind is awakened to social and political aspirations; new wants make themselves felt, some of them vague and hardly intelligible; the individual desires somewhat for his community, more for himself; a certain restlessness takes possession even of the multitude. The once dead surface of Asiatic society is now rippled by the breath of British civilization. It is in these new circumstances that the Prince's visit falls. For the first time, the Heir to the Throne comes among the people. They have the highest idea of the influence which this event may exercise on the Government of India and on their own fortunes. They believe that it is the beginning of a closer connexion between the ruling country and their own, that it promises a greater consideration for their interests, a more gracious demeanour on the part of their actual administrators, a more open and bi ter career for those among themselves who are gifted with ability and who had profited by the education which the State has encouraged them too seek. Who shall say that they are in error, or even that their expectations are excessive? A tendency which has been some time in existence often receives impulse and acceleration from some unusual incident. The interest of Englishmen in India has deepened greatly during the last few years, while the progress of the educated natives in European knowledge and habits of thought has been remarkable. This is more clearly seen in India than here, and if the conviction takes possession of the Natives that this visit of the Prince is to prove an era in the history of India, we may anticipate an instinctive and spontaneous welcome such as an Asiatic population possibly never before gave to its ruler.

But it is not only the mass of the people which is disposed to loyalty. The most brilliant part of the spectacle at Bombay has been the meeting of the Prince with the great princes, chiefs, and native officers of State who have come to pay their respects to him. Some of these are famed all over the world for the magnitude of their domains or the antiquity of their lineage; others have only a repute in their own land. But the willing and cordial allegiance of all is desirable, for if those of the first rank are powerful individually, the lesser ones may be formidable by combination. On this occasion the most exalted Rajahs and Princes of Western India have presented themselves, together with a crowd of rulers of lesser note. The youthful Guikwar of Baroda, who was substituted a few months ago for his offending relative, the rulers of Mysore, of Kolapore and Odeypore, the celebrated Sir Salar Jung, and a deputation of Hyderabad nobles who represented the Nizam have been received by the Prince at Parell, and have been in turn honoured by a visit from him. The details of these ceremonies, more interesting both politically and pictorially than the incidents of Royalty's European tours, will reach us in due time, and we trust that the public will derive from them a legitimate entertainment. But enough is already told to show that the Prince of Wales has exhibited in India that indefatigable energy in fulfilling the social duties of his high station and that graceful courtesy which have won for him praise from those least disposed to flatter Royalty. The heat is excessive for the time of the year, and a traveller just landed from a sea voyage might look for some repose when the thermometer stands at 88. But the Prince omits no jot of the programme that official etiquette prescribes or Royal courtesy suggests. He has had a visit for those who should be visited, and a speech for those who should be specially spoken to. The intercourse with the Native Princes in their respective stations is fixed by etiquette, but we may say with confidence that even the least in dignity among them has found the bearing of their future Sovereign all that could be desired.

THE DILEMMA.

Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine for December.

(Continued from the "Bombay Gazette" of December 7.)

The appointments made provisionally by Kirke to his regiment of the officers selected from the Residency garrison, were all confirmed in due course at headquarters; and when it joined the force assembled in the field, Yorke found himself gazetted adjutant, Braddon being second in command, while Egan and Cowper were attached to do duty. Thus the opportunity had come to Yorke so often longed for, and in a form which his most sanguine day-dreams had failed to picture. An adjutant of irregular cavalry, in the thick of active service, what better place could a young officer find in the whole army?

The scorching heat and blinding dust of the hot season were now succeeded by the rains, and although still very hot, the weather was bearable enough for men who did their work on horseback, and the change from their previous confinement to the freedom of an open-air life in the saddle, combined with the confidence inspired by success to send up their spirits; and the colt of Kirke's Horse marched into camp at the head of their five hundred gallant troopers all in a state of the highest enthusiasm. Kirke was deservedly complimented by the general in command on the good form into which he had already brought his levy, the timely arrival of which and its soldier-like appearance procured for it a hearty greeting from all ranks of the little army which had come to reinforce, and relieve from duty if to do; for although the camp was stationary—the little English force standing at bay awaiting reinforcements, itself on the defensive though professing to carry on a siege—the cavalry were in constant movement to protect the flanks and rear of the camp, continually threatened by the enemy. Thus Kirke's Horse from the very first came almost daily into contact with the enemy; and although the spirit and natural quality of the men were excellent, there was need for caution and judgment as well as courage in handling these young soldiers for the mutineers were both better mounted and better trained. But Kirke was just the man for the occasion. A good swordsman and rider, and perfectly fearless, he was cool and wary also, and by keeping his men well in hand at first, and only engaging when he could do so at advantage, he saved his young troopers from sustaining any serious check at the outset, and every day saw an improved discipline grafted on the natural fine bearing of the men and increase of mutual confidence between them and their officers. The regiment, however, being very much broken up into detachments, good officers were as necessary as a good commandant to bring it into shape; and Kirke had made a happy selection in the men he chose. Braddon, although still disposed to be cynical, had shaken off his moroseness and the bad habit which had caused his former downfall. The cloud which had overshadowed him had passed away, his gallant bearing at the Residency having gained him a new reputation, and he came out now in his proper colours as the good officer and genial comrade, cool and clever as Kirke himself; and he soon gained the respect and confidence of the men, like the Indian cavalry readily disposed to hero-worship. Egan too, now that he had some fitting occupation, had shaken off the betting-ring manners which he had been wont to affect, and there remained plenty to admire in the little fellow's courage, good riding and endurance. The very model of a light cavalry soldier and never so much at ease as when in the saddle, he was able to lick down even Kirke himself, who was said to be one of the toughest men in the army. Cowper, like Yorke, was eager to distinguish himself, and Yorke, although nominally adjutant, could not be spared for camp work, but was as much on outpost duty as any one. Thus handled, Kirke's Horse came well out of all the numerous skirmishes in which it was engaged, either collectively or in detachments; and success bred confidence which is the first element of superiority in war. The officers were seldom together; but occasionally the whole regiment would be united in camp for a brief space, when the officers joined together for their frugal meals in what was called the mess-tent, off such food as was procurable. But if the diet was simple, it was seasoned with high spirits. There was always plenty to tell each other on such occasions, and the little party felt like a band of brothers; for Kirke, although a hard man, was both good-tempered and good-natured, and was perfectly free and unaffected off duty. Mackenzie Maxwell made up the complement of officers. In ordinary course a young assistant-surgeon would have been attached to an irregular cavalry regiment, but these were not days of routine; Maxwell preferred active life in the field to remaining at the Mustaphabad Residency, and asked to be allowed to remain with Kirke's Horse, and all the officers treated the older man with a respect which made his position sufficiently agreeable.

During this time the field force to which the regiment was attached had, as we have mentioned, been compelled to remain stationary, encamped before a great rebellious city, and itself the assailed rather than the assailant; but at last the little army had accomplished the task it had been set to do, after a struggle the brunt of which was borne by the other branches of the service, and the time now came for a move onwards, with diminished numbers indeed, but of men who had achieved a victory against desperate odds, and looked on the work remaining to be done as a light thing after that which had been accomplished. Notwithstanding the harassing duty which had been required of it, Kirke had drilled his regiment on every opportunity, and when the time came for moving on, the men were not only adepts at outpost duty, but tolerably well trained to move together, while the officers had been able to get proper mounts and accoutrements, for sales were of almost daily occurrence in camp. Some wounded men were left behind with Cowper, who was disabled by a fall of his horse, but many recruits had joined; and the regiment marched at the head of the advance, over five hundred sabres, fairly well mounted and equipped, and ready for anything. The damp heat of the rainy season was now giving place to the approach of the cold weather, when the morning air was fresh and cool, the sky was clear, the earth was covered with a mantle of fresh green crops; and as Yorke rode over the boundless plains clad in all the charms of the early Indian winter, his heart bounded within him for joy. He had never felt so happy before. Campaigning seemed the perfection of life. This was no mere political quarrel, when men might deplore the necessity for shedding blood, and feel no rancour against the enemies whose lives they were seeking. The business in hand caused no regrets or mistrust whether the end justified the means; it was to subdue a cruel enemy and revenge bitter wrongs; while, mingled with other feelings, there was the satisfaction of knowing that the result of the war was no longer doubtful. The tide had been stemmed, and final success was plainly in view. Spirits ran high in camp, and no where higher than in Kirke's Horse. The men had been frequently engaged, and

ASSAULTING A POLICEMAN.—John Holland, a Euro- stop to fight, fall first, overmatched and outnumbered. Those save themselves who fly first, as the two bodies gallop together helter-skelter across the plain. The rebel horsemen parry and cut backwards but the good yorke aims at those who fought an enemy behind, and many a one rolls from his saddle under the pursuers' sharp sabres. Not until the battle has rolled on to within less than a furlong from the enemy's position does Kirke sound the halt, and the pursued are able to disengage themselves and take refuge in the grove. Then Kirke reforms his men and retires, not too soon, for the enemy's artillery after a pause begins to open fire, although the plain is covered with the bodies of their comrades. But the fire is scarcely opened when it stops again, for the enemy's attention is now diverted by the movement of the troops threatening their flanks; a panic seizes them, and they limber up and retire, and Kirke and his men remain in possession of the field, sprinkled with the bodies of fallen men and riderless horses.

Some of these bodies move, and one man, disengaging himself from his horse, is seen walking leisurely towards the grove, in full face of the regiment, now drawn up in order.

Kirke looks at his orderly, giving a little jerk of his hand towards the rebel trooper, and the orderly taking the hint, gallops after him. The man hears the sound of his pursuer's horse, and, looking round for an instant, sets off at a run. He is not far from the grove, and will find shelter there; but he cannot run fast in his heavy boots, and the horseman soon overtakes him. Once or twice he tries to evade his fate by doubling, but presently the trooper gets him within reach of his tulwar, and there is a laugh among the on-lookers as the man falls under the blow, while his pursuer dismounts to rifle the body, for the soldiers of both sides usually carry their wealth about them, and a score or so of rupees may often reward the victor in single combat.

"Our fellows will expect to get any loot that is to be had," said Kirke, riding up to Egan. "Leave ten files of your squadron; and see that everything is brought in to be shared equally amongst the whole. And mind," he added, as Egan turned round to give the order, "we don't want to be bothered with any wounded prisoners." Then the regiment passed on at speed to join the field force, whilst the detachment moved about the field engaged on their office, looking after their fallen comrades among other things, and catching loose horses. Two of the regiment only were found to be killed; fifteen had been dismounted; about twice as many altogether were wounded or bruised by falls. More than eighty bodies of the enemy were counted. Many of these were of men wounded, cut down, or ridden over and trampled down; and some of them lay as dead when the fatigue party came up. But the pretence was of course seen through; a carbine-shot or slice of the tulwar settled the affair; and when the detachment passed on to join the regiment, nothing stirred on the plain to resist the wild dogs and jackals whom they should arrive for their banquet in the evening. An hour later the camp-followers would come up, and the dead be stripped of what clothing remained to them. Perhaps hereafter the mothers and wives in some distant villages would wonder why their sons and husbands did not come home, and would be fain to console themselves with the reflection that they must have fallen in a good cause. For, strange as it is may seem, it was not the English only who deemed themselves to have the right in this quarrel. To many of these benighted creatures it seemed to be quite a noble thing to stand by their comrades, and strike a blow to avert the pollution which had been laid by their crafty Feringhee rulers to be preparing for them.

"This is the neatest job we have done during the war" said Kirke, as, an hour or two later, the little group of officers lay resting under a tree at their ease, waiting for the late breakfast which the servants, who had come up with the mule bearing the mess equipment, were busy preparing, the regiment being now encamped for the day, and pickets duly posted. "It is not often one gets a chance to have three squadrons all going to work together, and over such splendid ground too."

"And yet," said Braddon, "although perhaps one ought not to say so, those men were better fellows than ours, if the truth must be confessed—better mounted, better riders, better trained. If their leaders were worth anything, they might have shown us a thing or two. But the scamps have no heart for their work. They are ashamed of themselves, to begin with, and all at cross purposes. I suspect that they only keep together now because they don't know what else to do."

"Yes," observes Kirke, "it will take all a year to bring the regiment up to the mark of one of the best of the old irregular corps; but the lads take to the business very kindly, don't they? But here is breakfast ready at last."

"It can't be more ready than I am," responded Braddon; "this 'pursuing practice' is the very deuce for giving a fellow an appetite.

(To be continued.)

ELEPHANT-HUNTING.

(The World.)

Forty-eight hours after our brief article on 'Cholera in South India' was published last week, a telegram from Bombay to the *Times* strikingly corroborated our remarks, stating that owing to the prevalence of the disease in its epidemic form in the "Annamullay" Hills the Prince of Wales's shooting excursion thither was "postponed," and his "programme modified." This will prove a real blow to the pleasur- sibleness of the Prince's pleasure-trip. The 'Annamullays' afford in India one of the finest fields for sport. The jungles of the hills—in all the lower portions composed almost entirely of huge solitary trees (such as the hard, resinous, and extremely weighty, "iron-wood tree") overshadowing a dense under-growth of bamboo and spike-reed—are the favoured haunts of the largest elephants in India. The true name of the hills signifies as much. In Tamil *anei* is an elephant, and *malei* a mountain. The *aneimalei* ranges are the "Elephant Mountains" of Southern India, which, although for the last forty years the scenes of Anglo-Indian sportsmen's most renowned victories, have been thus scurvily rewarded by being termed the 'Anna-mallies,' as if the name of some European woman, instead of that of the most grand race of Asiatic beasts, had been conferred upon them as a distinguishing title. The truth is that the hills (mountains are 'hills' in the land of the Himalayas) are nothing if they are not the home of 'the learned one,' as Hindoos who worship the elephant-headed god *Ganesa* term the elephant. The Aneimalei elephants are renowned for possessing an extraordinary percentage of 'tuskers' in their herds. In Ceylon it has been computed that only one wild elephant out of forty possesses tusks, only one out of 350 being a 'rogue.' Now 'rogues' are much more numerous on the Aneimaleis, simply because male elephants are more numerous, and the males are the tuskers. A 'rogue' is simply a male elephant who has been 'tusked' out of a herd of females by a stronger rival male. It is fair to state, however, that of late years all elephants which are addicted to solitary habits, whether they be male or female, have been termed 'rogues.' For example, a female elephant is badly wounded, though not mortally, by an inexperienced shikaree. The stench from her wounds becomes obnoxious to the herd, and the tusk-bearing sultan of the animal seraglio is called upon to butt her out of the company of her sisters. He does so: she grows pretty soon mad, or at least wantonly vicious in her solitary life; everything living she tries to destroy; in a word, she becomes a perfect 'rogue.' But, we reiterate, this is not so frequently the case as some imagine; and it is from the rivalry of males in a herd of elephants that 'rogues' are chiefly produced. This is, however, we confess, a moot point amongst Anglo-Indian sportsmen; and if we are wrong we should like to be convinced of our mistake. Anyhow this is certain, that nearly one out of three Aneimalei elephants is affirmed by those who have longest experience of the hills to be a male, and one out of six or seven is indubitably a tusker. The Prince of Wales might have bagged a good many tusks to bring home to Sandringham from the Aneimaleis had not cholera in its epidemic form been raging there; and amongst his party Dr. Fayrer will not be the least disappointed one. He is reported to have said ere leaving England: 'I feel certain that the short-range system now in vogue for killing large game will soon explode. With the arms we have to-day we need not continue to confine ourselves to the methods practised half a century ago. *I hope that some of us, when we are on the Annamullays, will bag a tusker at five hundred paces!* Now that the Prince is kept away from the Elephant-mountains by the prevalence of cholera amongst the simple hill-folk, who sparsely inhabit its dense and malarious jungles, all such experiments must of necessity fall to the ground.

We are quite well aware that tiger, and not elephant, shooting was the primary object of the Prince's intended visit to the Aneimaleis; but our remarks have been made with due consciousness of the fact that a sane trout-fisher will not object to land a plump salmon if only luck will so surprisingly favour him. The elephant kraals of Ceylon are all very well in their way, but elephant trapping is not elephant-shooting. In any case, whether the Aneimaleis are visited or not, we shall be much surprised if, together with his tiger-skins, antelope horns, and stuffed mahseers big enough to make Mr. Frank Buckland beside himself with delight, the Prince will not bring home with him a pair or two of gloaming tusks. It will not be till the Prince walks up to the 'huge earth-shaking beast,' and at about ten paces, when the tusker is charging and about to lift its trunk to trumpet, deposits a four-ounce bullet in the 'plate' in the elephant's forehead, bringing down at his feet, 'all of a lump,' the monster who that night, over his roaring camp-fire, will probable yield him a rump-steak such as no London gridiron ever turned out—no, certainly not, till then, will he know the fulness of the delight which thrills through the breast of a successful Indian shikaree. Bisons are all very well in their way, with their confounded down-hill charges with their sharp shining horns when they are wounded. Pigs, even when it is *you* that stuck them, are pigs still; tigers are simply overgrown cats with fearful teeth and claws; alligators are big lizards hard to riddle, and which, even when you tickle their dull brains, sink and die ignominiously in the oozy mud of the tank-bed; but the elephant—thes uperb, stately tusk-bearer, conscious of immense strength and of sublime sagacity—see how he bears down on the dwarf foe before him! It is not the descent of ferocity, it is the descent of indignant intelligence. And if he dies, it is only because a higher intelligence is fatally opposed to him. A thorough-going sportsman who kills a fine full-grown elephant feels all this. He has been engaged in no ordinary contest, and therefore feels no ordinary elation at his victory. The Prince of Wales is a sportsman in the truest sense: we trust he may not be robbed of the Oriental sportsman's keenest delight.

It may be interesting to some of our readers to learn that it is computed that one European of pure blood dies of cholera in India out of thirty-seven attacked, and that one such European is attacked to 74,000 of the natives of the country. Of the accuracy of these statistics we have little means of judging; perhaps the medical journals may have something further to say on the point; but the statements appear to us quite credible. They are certainly very pleasant to gloat over, when one considers that it is thus more than seventy thousand to one (even if he lived all his life in India) that any individual native will die of cholera. Of course, something in praise of Mr. Maclean, despises from his soul the common people and the poor Hindoos. But thirty-six chances to one of escaping the fatal consequences of the disease.

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